THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,569—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th June	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6030	MACEDONIA	10513
15th "	ARABIA	7933		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6030	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912		
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6030	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6030	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6030	MOREA	10890
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	SALSETTE	6030	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933		
30th "	SALSETTE	6030	MOOLTAN	4621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	3 June	26 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9260	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6629	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	7821	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7612	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7162	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5994	24 Augt.	11 Oct.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7819	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	26 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	7095	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	8321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7162	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7030	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5994	15 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7819	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	8821	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7612	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7030	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl	...
City of Athens	5994	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7819	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	£.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1021	489	739
" Liverpool	693	957	463	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is found to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Kola ... 1205 Thurs. 29th June 9 a.m. direct.
Linga ... 2185 Fri. 30th June 6 a.m.† direct.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, sailing on Wednesday 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Chahbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3703 tons, sailing on or about 1st July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

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24th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	D. Cosulich	1st July 1911
Trieste	5795	N. Iavanovich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Forasti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6317	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

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Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
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Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	S. Tarabocchia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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52, Church gate St., Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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A PIECE of really fine glass glorifies a room as does a rare rug or a canvas by a master.

So unmistakably a work of art, so DIFFERENT is Hawkes' Cut Glass, that let one once come under its charm, become familiar with its distinguishing qualities, she is spoiled for anything else in "cut glass."

The exquisite tone of Hawkes, its superb cutting, the suave and beautiful lines of the design—EVERY DETAIL emphasises what women are more and more coming to realize.

There is more pleasure in owning a single article of "Hawkes'" than in a whole collection of ordinary glass.

Our present assortment of Hawkes' Cut Glass is very rich:—

Table service, individual pieces, toilet accessories, flower receptacles, etc.

It will interest you to spend a half hour looking over this Hawkes' group and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so.

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SOLE AGENCY FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
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Highest grade LAMP OIL

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

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The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of July, 1911, the TIMINGS of some of the PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS between BOMBAY and POONA and KASARA will be REVISED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1911.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-25 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-25 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 5th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HOWARD and BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution, and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-45 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 6th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton, or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution, and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 5th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-35 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-35 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company," in the 5th line of the last clause of Article 94 the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. MY FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 9/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" & on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 232 of 1911.

RE: KASSAM NANJI MIYANI, of Bombay, Khoja, until lately carrying on business at Pychownee Road, under the style or firm of KASSAM NANJI MIYANI and Co., an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KASSAM NANJI MIYANI, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately, after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort Bombay, Dated 23rd June, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1911, for the SUPPLY of HYDRANTS and SLUICE VALVES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 23rd June, 1911.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place aforementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow ...	108 9 0 "	22-40 "	5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0 "	23-30 "	4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0 "	8-3 "	19-55
	Simla Dep.	8-15	Arr. 18-30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

WANTED.

GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S., and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M.S.M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates) Rs. 30 and 25 (non-Matriculates). Apply to the DEAN, 191, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, till SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th June, 1911.

THE JAFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,060 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on the 28th and 29th June, 1911, the first salenot having been sanctioned by the Court.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the Undersigned on application and the property will be on view during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, dated 17th June, 1911.

JUST PUBLISHED.
FRANCIS & DAY'S.
30TH SONG ANNUAL.
Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa,
ANNAS 10.
CONTENTS.

Put on your tat-ta, little girlie ...	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning ...	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon ...	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town ...	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie,	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline ...	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street ...	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is ...	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing ...	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorous with me ...	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan ...	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl	Rich and Rich

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

JUST PUBLISHED.
PRICE & REYNOLDS'
3rd SONG ANNUAL.
72 PAGES. WORDS AND MUSIC COMPLETE.
With Pianoforte Accompaniment. Also Tonic Sol Fa Setting.
ANNAS 10.
CONTENTS :—

Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz ...	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night! Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Maisie... ...	Coon Song
Fol-ol-the-Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling ...	Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now!	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Cardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY,

THE 4TH PLANET
SONG FOLIO.
Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
ANNAS 10.
CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes ...	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray! ...	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes!	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man ...	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina ...	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade ...	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah	G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular? ...	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me ...	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one? ...	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk ...	Miss Hatty King
Mary, you doa't come from Spain ...	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie ...	Miss Dorothy Ward

S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY,

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratien Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
ANOTHER BIG ATTRACTION
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
A thrilling story of circumstantial evidence.
FOOLSHEAD, WRANGLER IN LOVE.
An education for young and timid lovers.
THE INDIAN CRICKETERS
A topical picture of the team now on tour and many other pictures.
TO-MORROW
SUNDAY, June 25th.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
7 TO 8 P.M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.
WODEHOUSE ROAD.
THE FIRST
POPULAR MONSOON CONCERT
will be held TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, June 24th, at 9-15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 8 Annas.

BRITTANIA CINEMATOGRAPH.
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.
Our Grand New Programme
"LOVE SHOULD NOT BE TRIFLED WITH"
AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE AMUSING SUBJECTS.
Time :—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)
HALF PRICES.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.
P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Group Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horisontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and despatch at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MABOKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW.—BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. W. NICHOLLS' Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station Bungalow, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 25th inst.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.—At 2-30 p. m. of Mr. G. BROWN and others' Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at "Trio Cottage" near Middle Colaba Post Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette. Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ands from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 11d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-3 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FORSALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION,"
LARGE STOCK OF
SINGAPORE
CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND
EASY CHAIRS
have now arrived.
An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic coughs, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8xpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulabchand Deochand Javeri, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mohanlal Bhaganlal Chokshi :—

2 very valuable large Soojai, weighing about 300 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few lots of furniture, consisting of sofas, arms and without arms chairs, blackwood carved tables, writing tables, cloth presses, wash hand tables, revolving book stand, one Jost punkha motor one large musical box, teak and blackwood brass and iron bedsteads, etc.

By order of the concerned.—

One lot of rare and valuable books, consisting of upon Encyclopedia of manufactures, etc., Dictionary of Engineering 8 vols. History of Freemasonry 7 vols. Arabian Nights 11 vols. The Century Encyclopedia Dictionary 11 vols. Waverley Novels 11vols, Chambers Encyclopedia 10 vols. etc. etc. One lot of valuable law books, consisting of best principles of law evidence, law report digest, fisher cameron law digest, leading cases in modern equity, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office broughm, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 chestnut child's pony.

1 grey Arab horse, 9 years old, about 14-2, goes in saddle.

One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Coventry Humber motor car, seated side entrance swinging front seat, complete with hood, 3 oil lamps, accumulator and tools, in perfect running order, fitted with a set of new tyres and battery ignition.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. R. H. S. Isaac, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at 2 Rehem Mansion, Opaba Causeway, near the Church, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture, plate glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, leather lined dining chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, carved sofas and chairs, one large gramophone, one handsome Buggin clock by Newton and Co., London, English lamp stands, carved teapoys, first rate pictures and photographs, rich table ornaments, brass and iron bed-steads, lamps, rich carpets, almyrahs, cup-boards, mahogany cloth presses, English chairs, one Zanzibar parrot in cage, copper utensils, etc., etc.

One handsome powerful chestnut Australian aged 5 years 15 hands, very fast trapper.

One handsome strong light English built rubber tyred Victoria, one handsome strong glass-fronted coupe brougham in good order.

Set of brass mounted harness, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The carriage and horse can be seen at the Wellington Mews on any day.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor, on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1911, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1911, to 31st July, 1912, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., drawing toddy, tending Date Trees and gathering Cocoanuts from trees situate at Malabar Hill Reservoir, Fulka Tank, Gowalia Tank Road, Peras Road, Worli, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Moores Road, etc.

For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHOIWADA-NAIGAUM RD.

Private offers are invited by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. Homjee Dinsha Panthakey, Pestonjee Dineshaw Panthakey, and Eduljee Dinsha Panthakey, administrators "dsbonis non" with the will annexed of the said Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, deceased, who are winding up the estate of the said Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, for the purchase by private contract and subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter mentioned, so that the same may be applicable to a sale by private contract of the under described property either in one lot or for any one or more of the separate seventeen plots in which the whole has been divided with provision for laying out of roads, etc., as shown in the plan below mentioned.

All such private offers should be sent to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, Solicitors of the Vendors, at their office No. 14K, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 15th day of July, 1911. The aforesaid plan of the property and particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the aforesaid office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, during office hours.

If either the whole of the aforesaid property, or any of the lots be not previously sold by private contract, the same will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY: the 19th day of July 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and thereafter if sold in separate lots from day to day at the same hour on the premises by Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers. The plan of the property and particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the aforesaid office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, during office hours.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground of the Government Toka Tenure situate at Bhoiwada-Naigaum Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, contained by admeasurement 19,729 sq. yds. be same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage, on the other side whereof is situate the property of Dossabhoy Bejonjee Katrak, and on or towards the South by the Government ground, on or towards the East partly by the property of Gajanand Krishnaji, partly by a passage, on the other side whereof is the property of Dayji Shiva Thakore and partly by Government ground, and on or towards the West by the Naigaum Road aforesaid, and which said premises are Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 14736, and New Survey No. 1-2112, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1810 (1), 1810 (2), 1810 (3), and Bhoiwada Road, Street Nos. 504, 504A, and 504B, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey and since his death in the occupation of his executors and after their death have been in occupation of the vendors and are for convenience of the purchasers divided into seventeen plots as per aforesaid plan.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.
First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF COIR FIBRE MACHINERY FROM THOMAS BARRACLOUGH.

Under instructions from Mr. Naroji Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of the Goa Coir and Oil Mill Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the compound of Jivraj Baloo Mill, below Tardeo Bridge, the following machinery :—

1 Improved Crushing Machine A.
3 Improved Fibre Extracting Machines B. with coarse set teeth.
3 Improved Fibre Extracting Machines B. with fine set teeth.
1 Special Fibre Extracting Machine C.
1 Improved Willowing Machine D. (without Automatic Feet).
12 Combs for Brush Fibre.
1 Set of Hackles (4) to prepare the Fibre for Spinning.
3 Coir Fibre Spinning Machines E. for Spinning fine yarns.
3 Coir Fibre Spinning Machines F. for Spinning coarse, heavy yarns.
1 Improved Coir Yarn Cabling Machine G. 2 fold.
1 Hanking Machine or Lapper J.

FOR EXTRACTING MACHINES B.

1 Set (40) well seasoned wood lags, provided with the necessary teeth.
2,500 spare teeth.

BOBBINS.

36 No. 1 Spinning Machines Bobbins.
36 No. 2 " " "
36 Cabling Machines Bobbins. "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 7th KAMATIPURA LANE.

H. C. O. C. J. Suit No. 632 of 1910.

Bhagwan Hakma and others ... *Plaintiffs*

vs.

Dharmaji Ramaya and others *Defendants.*

Under instructions from the plaintiffs in the above suit, who are the mortgagees of the property, and in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 2nd day of February, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1911, the following landed property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises :—

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at 7th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward Nos. 1596, 1597, Survey No. 3639, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4075, 4076, and New Nos. 10674 10675, Old Survey Nos. 3639, 3640, New Survey Nos. 6263, 6270, and containing by admeasurement 94 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West by the property of Tookaram Daskojee, on the North by sweeper's passage, on the East by the property of Laxmibai, wife of Lingoo Palaya, and on the South by the said 7th Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khanderao, Lund and Mehta, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office No. 29, Church-gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their new office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND SHOW CASES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, on behalf of the owners, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

Gold watches, lockets, brooches, rings, pencils, compasses, seals, keys, French carriage clocks, silver hunting and open-faced watches, metal watches, ladies' watches, French brass regulator, marble and porcelain clocks, black marble 400 days' clock 400 days' time-piece, French clocks, standing clocks by James McCabe, London, writing desk, work tables, work cases, diamond weighing case, sheet glass show cases, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, almirahs, cupboard dressing, washing and writing tables, piano, Hammond and Densmore typewriters, iron safes, phonographs, etc.

Under instructions from the Postmaster-General :—unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather bags, saddles and harness, clocks and time-pieces, parcel scales, weights, etc.

At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's cycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram in good order with a high caste Arab horse 15-1 fast and set of English harness.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria with horse and harness.

1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 20 H.-P. 5-seated side entrance magneto ignition, second-hand Humber Car, complete with hood, 2 side and 1 tail lamp, foot pump and the necessary tools.

SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACES.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owners :

1 very valuable diamond, pearl and emerald necklace of English make.

1 very valuable diamond and ruby necklace of English make.

The above necklaces are on view.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near Bombay Bank, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Volkart Bros. and others, consisting of writing tables, panel and glass-door cupboards, pigeon hole cupboards, revolving top office table with master key, Austrian fire-proof safe, Milner's double door safe, with stands, benches, telephone case, partition screens, large chests, duplicating machine, scale, wall clocks, table lamps, ice-box, dining table and chairs, office chairs, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1911.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA

FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 24th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th June at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Trio Cottage" behind Windy Hall, next to the Post Office at Middle Colaba, very valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, ebonised iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Son, London, American writing desk, ice box with refrigerator, cabinets, single and double mirror door and zoonda almyrahs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, double door iron safe, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron and teak single bedsteads, crockery glass and plateware, carpets, cooking range, etc., the property of GEORGE BROWN, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fire Brigade Station Bungalow, Byculla, very valuable and neat new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture made to order, silk damask lined drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, ottoman, cabinets, richly carved old pier tables and teapoys, walnutwood iron-framed cottage piano by Rose, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters, sideboards, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, table ornaments, pictures, single and double iron bedsteads, mahoganised double and single door glass almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass bird cage, ice-box lined zinc and charcoal, carpets, large lot of wearing apparels, gent's bicycle by Swift, books, etc. the property of W. NICHOLLS, Esq., Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
41, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned—1 crate, 80 dozen plates, 7, 8, 9 and 10, best and deep pattern printed.

Remaining unsold lots of the Japanese consignment, consisting of porcelain coffee cups, tea sets, lacquered panels, lacquered inlaid screens, photo albums, antimony boxes, dressing cases, wooden stand, teapoys, etc., brass and bronze vases, etc.

1 pair quite new binoculars, by Le Mieux, view five miles distant clearely defined, (with leather case.)

1 Telescope by Newton and Co. of astronomical and terrestrial 2 1-8" object glass, up to 150 magnification, with brass body and brass folding stand (in mahogany case).

A lot of 5 and 1 light gas chandeliers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TYPEWRITER DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
SALE OF DENSMORE TYPEWRITERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following.—On account and at the risk of the concerned.—

4 well-known Densmore Typewriters brief-size, quite new and complete with accessories.

Each machine will be sold singly. The machines are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th June, 1911.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Last day of our this week's
Attive Programme.

TWO SHOWS ONLY.

Entire change of Programme to-morrow.

FOUR SHOWS.

Our Grand Prize Show at 8 p.m. when one gold and one silver watch will be given away.

HALF PRICES.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—June 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt H M Cowie, R E, B
Capt A S Holme, S
Mr G N Gupta, S Cov
Mr B J Dalal, B Cov
Mr E V Nicholl, B Cov
Mr R H McNair, B Cov
Mr W C Rencuf, B Cov
Mr G J E O'Byrne, B Cov
Mr H G Smith B Cov
Mr H Moncrieff Smith, B Cov
Mr E Rogers, B Cov
Mr W A Johns, B
Mr D M Cookson, B
Mr W J Brosnan, B
Mr F H Cavendish, B
Mr R A Burns, S
Mr G H B Johnston, B
Mr S P Flowerdew, B
Mr C W Sandford, B
Mr H K Robinson, B
Mr J Silvester, S
Mr G H Streatfeild, B
Mr H H Shaw, B
Mr J J Rorie, B
Mr S O G Wood, B
Mr P R Rice, B
Mr J A F Young, B
Rev C A Bathurst, B
Major T H Foulkes, M
Mr A L Hannay, M Cov
Sir R S Benson, M Cov
Mr S G Roberts, M Cov
Mr R Morris, M Cov
Mr W H Nicholls, M
Mr N L Sheldon, M
Lieut-Col J Davies, Bo
Mr M C Gibb, Bo Cov
Mr R MacTier, Bo
Rev H L Arnould, Bo
Right Rev E J Palmer Lord Bishop of Bombay
Major-Gen R Mullaly, C B, O S I, cdg Peshawar Inf Bde
Major-Gen E C W M Kennedy, C B, cdg Belgaum Bde
Major-Gen A Phayre, C B, cdg Sialkote Bde
Major-Gen R Bannatyne-Allason, C B, cdg Nowshera Bde
Major-Gen Sir J R L Macdonald, K C I E, C B, cdg Troops, Mauritius
Major-Gen T D Pilcher, C B, cdg Sirhind Bde
Brig Gen J A Bell, cdg Aden Bde
Col W F Cahusac, A Q M G, 4th Quetta Divn
Lieut-Col F C Muspratt, 30 Lancers
Lieut-Col H M Johnston, 15 Lrs
Lieut-Col H B Foote, R A, I O D
Lieut-Col E Waller, Cant Mag's Dept
Major W J W Brackenbury, 42 Deoli Regt
Major A O'Donel, R E
Major R J T Ravi, 90 Punjabis
Major E Osborne Smith, D A A G, Burma Divn
Major H O Lathbury, R E, M W S,
Major A H O Spence, Asst Secy, Govt of India, Army Dept
Major C W H Whitestone, R A M Corps
Capt G Gould, 2 Lancers
Capt L S Whitchurch, Kurram Militia
Capt W L Lawrence, A D C to G O C 6th Divn
Capt J D M Flood, 58 Rifles
Capt H M Butler, 104 Rifles
Capt J S McEuen, 20 Horse
Capt H B Norton, 2 Calcutta Vol Rifles)
Capt D H Rai, I M S
Capt E A St Romaine, I S M D
Capt F W A Wells, 6 Jat L I (Burma Mily Police)
Capt C E B Robinson, 117 Mahrattas
Lieut G H Plinston, 11 Rajpoots
Lieut P B Jones, 5 Inf
Lieut C D Noyes, 2 Rajpoots
Chief Engr H Johnston, I Marine

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F H Staples, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr G Milne, B Cov, 4 days
Mr A S A Westropp, B Cov, 6 weeks
Mr H G C Rivett-Carnac, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J G Paterson, B, 12 mo
Mr B C Lal, B, 3 mo
Rev C R Bathurst, S, 2days
Mr G Ingrey, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C G Trevor, S, 4 mo M C
Mr R S S Nayadu, B, 2 mo
Mr C A Macpherson, B 35 days
Mr C W E Cotton, M Cov, 3 days
Capt D A Thomson, R E, 7 days
Capt D N Anderson, I M S, 4mo
Lieut S S Stone, 26 Punjabis, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E F Baum, B Cov
Major M R Hurly, 93 Burmalnf

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GOMEZ—June 1, at "Yarn Barton," South Petherton Somerset, the wife of F J Gomez, M R C S, L R C P, of a son.

ROUSE—At "Winsor," St Mawgan, Cornwall, the wife of A M Rouse, Indian P W D, of a son.

TEMPLE—June 1, at Stanhope, Sefton Park, Liverpool, the wife of J Howard Temple, of a son.

COWEN—May 31, at 16 Cumberland Place, Southampton, the wife of G H Cowen, M S, F R C S, of a daughter.

EMRYS-ROBERTS—May 31, at 23 Richmond Road, Cardiff, the wife of Professor Emrys-Roberts, M D, of a daughter.

GIRLING—May 31, at 24 Brunswick Street, Bolton, the wife of the Rev E M Girling, of a daughter.

LANGHORNE—June 5, at 6 Lyndhurst Road, Exeter, the wife of the Rev Richard William Bailey Langhorne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD—SISSON—At the Cathedral, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Frederick Gordon Hay Bedford, son of Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, G C B, G C M G, to Maude, daughter of Mr J A Sisson.

CARDWELL—KELLY—June 1, at the Church of St Mary, Kelly, Howard Elliott Cardwell, to Agnes Maitland, daughter of Rev Maitland Kelly.

DIGBY—WATSON—May 30, at the Parish Church, Wadhurst, Edward Aylmer, son of Sir Kenelm E Digby, G C B, to Winifred Digby, daughter of Arthur G Watson, D C I.

EVE—BUYERS—June 8, at Palmerston Place United Free Church, Edinburgh, Frank C Eve M D Cantab, M R C P London, to Sarah E Buyers, M B, Ch B, daughter of C B Buyers, Hong Kong.

GLEED—MASTERS—June 1, at St Peter-upon-Cornhill, Seymour Richard Gleed, M R C S, L R C P, to Florence Hair, daughter of J John Masters, Esq.

NOBLE—OXLEY—June 1, at St Leonard's Church, Turners Hill, Sussex, Ralph Lycester Noble, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to Dorothy Stewart, daughter of Mr J S Oxley.

DEATHS.

BARRINGTON—May 30, at Buenos Ayres, Percy Evelyn, son of Viscount Barrington, aged 46.

BERRIMAN—May 19, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, William Leigh Bernard, Barrister-at Law, aged 66.

BOND—May 29, at Newtown-Bond, Longford, Ireland, Capt William Bond, aged 81.

BRISTOW—May 30, at Lee, Frances Elizabeth, widow of Henry Essex, Bristow, aged 104.

DANDRIDGE—May 31, at Mordington East, Bognor, Gen. Edward Dandridge, Indian Army, Col 40th Pathans, aged 87.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

ROSS—June 16, at Lahore, the wife of Mr William H O Ross, P W D, Secretariat, Irrigation Branch, an daughter of Mr E M Roberts, "C. and M. G." Press, Lahore, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "The Courier of Lyons," a thrilling dramatic story in pictures.

Maxim: "A single penny fairly got, is worth a thousand that are not"—GERMAN PROVERB.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Nippon" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, BANDRA.—To-morrow the feast of St. Aloysius will be celebrated in this Church. High Mass, followed by a Sermon, will be held at 8 o'clock.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting on Wednesday, July 5th, at 6-30 p.m., in the Hall of St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road. The Rev. Father A. Vaeth, S. J., will read a paper on "The Influence of Geographical Conditions, on the Civilization of Greece."

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TAXI-CAB.—F. A. Reunad, aged 45, residing in Fort Street, was passing along Customs House Road, on Thursday evening, when he was accidentally knocked down by taxi-cab No. 1409, driven by one J. D'Souza. He was taken to St. George's Hospital for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT.—A dhobie, named Alibux Roshun, residing at Nawab's Wadi off Nesbit Lane, has reported to the police the theft of a wooden box containing currency notes and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 535 from his room on the night of the 20th instant. The box, minus the valuables, was found lying open in an open field near the complainant's hut.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a cabriolet belonging to Dharamsey Keshowji was being driven along Girgaum Bank Road in the direction of C. P. Tank, when the horse took fright at a Municipal car and dashed into a shigram belonging to Noordin Captan, which was coming from the opposite direction. The horse yoked to Noordin's carriage was slightly injured. No other damage was done.

BATHING FATALITY.—A Hindu boy, named Jivan Ramji, aged 12, was bathing in the sea at Chowpatti, on Thursday evening. On seeing a cocoanut floating in the water, he got hold of it, when he went beyond his depth, was carried away by the ebb-tide, and drowned before any assistance could reach him. He was unable to swim. P. C. 377 D on hearing of the accident ran to the spot and succeeded in bringing the body ashore.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March .....Under Freedom's Flag...Nowowieski
Overture .....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe
Serenade .....La Berceuse .....Gounod
Selection .....The Emerald Isle .....Sullivan and German
Valse.....The Chocolate Soldier....Straus
Selection .....Dear Little Denmark.....Rubens
Two Step.....Maudy on the Mash .....Thurban

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

AN exciting film drama is the principal attraction for this week, one that has been very popular on the stage and has now been dramatized into a shorter film drama, namely, "The Courier of Lyons." When the list of artistes is reviewed, it will be seen that the finest of the theatres in France have been ransacked to make the episode complete in every detail. Foolahead, the inimitable, is in love this week and is timid. We can hardly imagine that, still we see how he is made at last as brave as the proverbial lion. Another popular picture will be the one dealing with the Indian team at present at Home on tour. The whole programme is thoroughly up-to-date and will be enjoyed by all who visit the Novelty Theatre.

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

About 300 Bene-Israel ladies and 400 gentlemen assembled at the Israelite School, Mazagon, at the invitation of the Bombay Jewish Club to establish the Bombay Jewish Association formed by the amalgamation of the Jewish Cricket Club and the Jewish Club, Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor, occupied the chair. Mr. Isaac Abraham, the president, said that the object of the Association was physical, moral and religious culture amongst the Jews, and an endeavour to bring about a fellow-feeling and unity amongst them.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit brought by Bansidhar Badridass against Sewaram Khushalchand to recover Rs. 1,984 with interest and costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Mody, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., were for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by a contract, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 100 bales of new Bhownagar cotton of good class at the rate of Rs. 160 per candy deliverable between the 15th and 25th days of May 1903, on certain terms. The contract was to be performed subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The defendant failed to tender to him a valid delivery order or to give delivery of the cotton within the time limited by the Association rule and, therefore, failed to perform the contract. The plaintiff, therefore, suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 1,984 which sum he now claimed.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied that he failed to tender to the plaintiff a valid delivery order within the time limited by the association rule or that he thereby failed to perform his part of the contract. He said he did on 25th May 1903 tender the delivery order and the plaintiff accepted the same without protest or objection. The plaintiff made no application for the delivery of the goods, but at about noon on the same day he handed back the delivery order by his servants to the defendant on the pretext that the stamp had not been cancelled. The plaintiff the next day also neglected to take delivery of the goods though he was informed that he could do so as the stamp had been cancelled. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

CONVICTIONS SET ASIDE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan C. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward have disposed of the appeals of Siffvappa Chanbasappa, who was convicted of dishonest misappropriation of the property of a deceased person and of Chaubasia Irbhadrappa, who was convicted of abetting a murder and concealing a design to murder, by Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who sentenced the former to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to transportation for life.

In this case, originally, there were eight accused tried for the offence of murder and other minor offences, the appellants being accused Nos. 5 and 8 respectively. The prosecution case was that all the accused were at enmity with the deceased Rudragowda and some of them had for a considerable time been seeking an opportunity to kill him. In December last, the deceased, desiring to thresh his paddy, went to work at his threshing floor with the second appellant with his mistress, a servant and several others. In the evening, he went home leaving the second appellant and the servant at the floor. Later he came there with the sixth accused and others. At a late hour, all went home except the deceased, the second appellant, one Bailappa and Basappa, who slept there. Later in the night the other seven accused came there, struck the deceased with stones, kicked him and strangled him. The accused were subsequently arrested. The first appellant was said to have produced from a heap of chilies at his own threshing floor, a silver ring bore belonging to the deceased.

On the evidence, the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the appellants as above stated and acquitted the other accused.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeals, said that the convictions could not safely be upheld in view of the doubt cast on the case for murder.

The convictions and sentences were reversed and the accused were ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal of Chhotalal Vithaldas who was convicted of cheating by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment in April last.

The accused, it appeared, ordered umbrellas worth about Rs. 1,208 from one Haji Kasam Haji Yusuf, promising to pay ready money and requesting the complainant to endorse the receipts to bearer and to send his servant to collect the money. The complainant sent his mehta with the receipt, but accused escaped with the receipts from his house which had two staircases. He also attempted to raise Rs. 500 on the security of the receipts the same evening.

As there was no reasonable doubt that the accused cheated the complainant, the Magistrate convicted him and in view of his previous conviction sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

CLAIM FOR MONEY DEPOSITS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit brought by Natnibai against Balajiji Shivprasad, a firm.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants did not appear.

The suit was to recover Rs. 20,518 deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant firm in December 1906 at 4 1-2 per cent. interest.

After hearing the evidence, His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and cost.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged (1) Framroz M. Umrigar, (2) Chandribai, and (3) Babaji Subana with forging the will of a deceased Hindu woman named Kashibai, and with using as genuine a forged document.

His Worship committed the three accused to take their trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, one Mahomed Sidick was charged with possessing 1,470 grains of cocaine without a licence from the Collector. At 10 p.m., on the night of the 21st instant, the accused was arrested at Two Tanks, Grant Road. On being searched the drug was found on his person concealed in his under-garment. He pleaded guilty and having been previously convicted was fined Rs. 200, with the option of six weeks' simple imprisonment.

JALGAON COTTON FRAUDS CASE.

THIS case began before Mr. Dikshit, Acting Sessions Judge, at Dhulia on the 19th instant. The case is a very important one to the Khandesh cotton trade and is exciting much interest. The three accused are named Kanji, Mansing, and Julalsing. The first is a cotton merchant at Jalgaon, and the other two are large cotton merchants and own a ginning press at Mahsawad. All the three accused are well-known in Khandesh. The charge against them is that they conspired to defraud and did defraud Messrs. Ralli Bros by delivering to them 260 dokras of cotton, the same purporting to be machine-ginned fully-good to fine. As a matter of fact the dokras were found, after they had been paid for, to contain adulterated cotton. The dokras are alleged to have been superficially all right, but in the centre they were full of kapus unginned cotton, cottonseeds, and cut seeds. These dokras were prepared in the ginning factory of the second and third accused, and it is alleged they gave orders to their hamals to prepare the dokras in this fraudulent manner. It is also alleged that the second and third accused used rollers in their gins with specially enlarged grooves so that a quantity of kapus, cottonseed and cut seed were left in after ginning. This adulterated matter is heavier than pure cotton and is practically valueless.

Mr. Binning, Special Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Koparkar, Public Prosecutor, Dhulia, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Patwardhan, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Dastur and Mr. Kotwal for the second and third accused.

The first day was occupied with counsel's opening address and the examination-in-chief of Mr. Kalpoulos, agent for Messrs. Ralli Bros. The second day was occupied with a long discussion as to the admissibility of evidence of other similar alleged acts of cheating by the first and second accused. The evidence was admitted. In the evening the Court and counsel visited a local ginning factory and had the process explained to them. The case is proceeding and is likely to last for some considerable time.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

A PAPER ON "Islam and its Influence" was read by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy under the auspices of the Islamic Society, at Caxton Hall on the 26th May. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Lyall and the hall was packed. Amongst the many the following were present: The Hon. Mr. K. G. Gupta, Sir Charles Elliott, Dr. J. Barker Smith, Dr. Pollen, Mirza Kasim Hussain of Rampur, Major and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. A. Sefi, of the "Near East", Major Atkins

DERBY SCANDALS.

Plots of the Past.

There is something disappointing in the "scare" that has been created with regard to the favourite for the Derby. It has been rumoured, says a writer in mail week, that Sunstar would not be allowed to win the great race. It is difficult, of course, to picture Mr. J. B. Joel as the young hero dogged by misfortune, with only his beloved Sunstar standing between him and bankruptcy, and to imagine the beautiful, poor, but honest bride-elect of the anonymous villain foiling the attempt to "nobble" the noble animal, wedding the grateful owner, and living happily with him ever after—Mrs. Joel might not approve of the arrangement, for one thing! But the melodrama has not worked out as it should have done, either on these or on any other suitable lines. Sunstar has made his railway journey from Reading to Epsom without the train being wrecked. He has not been kidnapped, or, apparently poisoned!

DOUBTS ABOUT SUNSTAR.

Racing, on the whole, is a "clean" sport nowadays. Like every other into which gambling can enter—such good sports as, in their less satisfactory phases, have given us professional football, rabbit-coursing, and "squared" boxing matches, for instance—it has its attractions for many undesirable characters; and "scandals" will arise from time to time, despite the best efforts of the Stewards of the Jockey Club. This, no doubt, is the explanation of the rumours that all was not quite fair and above-board with regard to the race. Sunstar has not occupied the position that some of his admirers thought he deserved in the betting-list. He won the Two Thousand fairly easily; why, therefore, was he not an "odds-on" favourite for the Derby? The truth may be that he is, as many people think only "the best of a poor lot" but his position in the "market" has led, in some quarters, to the belief that there is a conspiracy of some sort to keep him from winning. Such a thing, in connexion with a modern Derby, would be surprising; but there have been occasions in the past when plots and rumours of plots have concerned themselves with the great race of the year as they still do, from time to time—as the warning-off, now and then, of an owner, a trainer, or a jockey shows—with races of less importance.

The favourite for the Derby of 1827, was Lord Jersey's Glenartney, and Lord Jersey had another horse in the race named Mameluke. To the surprise of most people—and probably to that of Lord Jersey himself—Mameluke won, and, incidentally, the Lord Glasgow of the period lost a fortune of £27,000 by the result. The form was so obviously wrong that Lord Jersey, when he sold Mameluke some time afterwards to John Gully, for 4,000 guineas, refused an offer of 5,000 guineas for Glenartney, and the explanation that was generally accepted was that Glenartney's jockey, who was a heavy gambler, had "pulled" the horse to suit his book. This, however, was a commonplace swindle. The real Derby melodrama came in 1843, when Mr. Bower's Cotherstone was the winner. Before the once an attempt was made to "nobble" the horse in his temporary stable at Leatherhead; and all the Drury Lane accessories—amateur detectives concealed in a loft above the stall, a mysterious stranger, feigning intoxication, who was seen to have a small bottle of "stuff" in his pocket; poisoned oats that were found in a stocking, concealed in a grandfather's clock; and a "packet of brown powders" discovered in a secret hiding-place in a church porch—were employed. It was a clumsy plot, though; and it was mainly through the care of the famous jockey and trainer, "Bill" Scott, that it was discovered and frustrated.

RUNNING REIGN'S YEAR.

The most extraordinary Derby of the long series, however, was that of 1844—"Running Reign's year." The Derby winner of that year is given in the books of reference as Colonel Peel's Orlando; but the horse that was first past the post was described on the card as "Mr. A. Wood's Running Reign, by The Saddler—Queen Mab, by Duncan Grey." Orlando came in second; and—since rumours had been afloat with regard to the apparent winner—Colonel Peel at once lodged an objection on the ground that the horse passing as Running Reign was four years old, and therefore not eligible for the race. The Colonel obtained an order of the Court of Queen's Bench prohibiting Messrs. Weatherby from paying over the stakes until the matter had been investigated; the Jockey Club awarded the race to Orlando; and the stakes were paid into the Court of Exchequer. The case of "Wood vs. Peel" came on in the Queen's Bench Division before Baron Alderson and a special jury; and Colonel Peel contended that Mr. Wood's horse was not Running Reing at all, but a horse that had been known first as Maccabaeus and then as Zaumi, bred by Sir Charles Ibbetson, by Gladiator—Capsicum, in 1840. Baron Alderson, naturally, called for the production of the horse. This was promised for the following day it was announced that the horse had disappeared. "This is horse-stealing," the Baron insisted; a case for the Central Criminal Court; and if I try the parties and they are convicted I'll transport them for life, to a dead certainty!"

After this development Mr. Wood—who had bought the horse with all its engagements, and who was generally admitted to be the innocent victim in the conspiracy—received permission to withdraw his suit, saying he was "satisfied that a gross fraud had been practised" upon him; and his trainer, a man named Levi Goodman, disappeared. The Derby of that year, in fact, was an extraordinary one altogether. The second favourite, Rattan, was "made safe" the night before the race, and his owner, Old Crockford, was so distressed that he died on the morning of Oaks day. And another horse that took part in the race, Leander, was believed to be another four-year-old in disguise. His fetlock was broken by a kick from "Running Reign" just after the start, and he was shot and buried. A group of suspicious sportsmen set to work to dig up the body during the night; but they found that the head, on which, of course, the proof of age could have been found, was missing.

CONSPIRACY WHICH FAILED.

Mr. Popham's Wild Dayrell won the Derby in 1855, but only after a very bold conspiracy to "stop" him had been detected. A group of gamblers, after seducing one of the lads in his trainer's stable, began to bet against him very heavily; and a bookmaker whom they invited to assist them in their scheme disclosed the affair to the owner. The plot was to drug the horse; and the stable-boy who was to do the deed was thrown out of the stable at once, and the horse so well guarded that the conspiracy failed. Thirteen years later, in 1868, came the Derby in which the Marquis of Hastings lost something of his reputation as a sportsman. It was "Blue Gown's year," and Lord Hastings had both The Earl and Lady Elizabeth engaged in the race. The Earl was the first favourite, and was very heavily backed; but Lord Hastings scratched him at the last moment for no apparent reason. That the horse was well was shown by the fact that he won the Grand Prix very easily a week later, Lady Elizabeth, too, ran very "queerly" in the race; and, was only to be expected, Lord Hastings was generally denounced. Admiral Rous, the great "dictator" of the Turf, wrote to the "Times" a letter in the course of which he said: "In justice to the Marquis of Hastings, I state that he stood to win £35,000 by The Earl, and did not hedge in his stake-money. Then you will ask, 'Why did he scratch Him?' What can the poor fly demand from the spider in whose web he is enveloped?" With regard to Lady Elizabeth he protested that Lord Hastings had been "shamefully deceived." Lord Hastings, in a reply, addressed to the "Times," described Admiral Rous's statements as "a tissue of misrepresentations from first to last." His trainers threatened the Admiral with an action for libel. But the matter was allowed to drop and the mystery—such as it was—has never been solved from that day to this.

There were rumours of the "doping" of Bend Or, the Duke of Westminster's winner of 1880, that never seemed to have much foundation, for the horse won cleverly from Robert the Devil—thanks, perhaps, to Fred Archer's fine jockeyship but the scare served to enable a veterinary surgeon, who was said to have administered the dope to recover £1,000 damages for libel from a prominent newspaper. Another Derby Scandal in which the Duke of Westminster was interested was the supposed poisoning of Orme, which had all been well with him, would almost certainly have won in 1892. Orme, quite early in the year, was found to be suffering from some affection of the mouth that disturbed his whole system and almost caused his death. His trainer, John Porter, was convinced that some poison, probably mercurial, had been administered to him; Messrs Lewis and Lewis were instructed to offer a reward of £1,000 for a solution of the mystery; and it was said that the culprit was known, but that there was not sufficient evidence to prove his guilt, Sayer, several other horses in other stables suffered in the same way at the same time—less prominent horses, attracting less public attention—it is just possible that the "scare" had no real foundation.

Since that time there have been at least two occasions on which favourites are believed to have been "interfered with" in the race itself, by obstructive tactics on the part of other jockeys whose object it was to prevent them from winning.

THE CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Transfer of the Main Lines.

An Edict was issued recently for the transfer of the main lines to the Government and Tuan-fang has been appointed Inspector-General of the Canton-Hankow and the Szechwan-Hankow Railways, and a brevet rank of Expectant Vice-President of a Ministry has been conferred on him. He has been also ordered to proceed to his post immediately and to devise the best means to conduct the necessary management. The reason why the Government is taking this step is to have the Railway Administration organized in uniformity for the sake of reducing the embarrassment of the people. Just take the Szechwan Railway for instance. This Railway was originally negotiated by the gentry of that provinces to write subscriptions for shares. Although it is said that the Railway is under the management of the merchants, it is only an ingenious contrivance to deceive the people. The construction of the Railway has been in progress for a number of years and it has no yet been completed. Moreover indebtedness was frequently reported in the former years, and there were doubtless many malpractices, thus causing much involvement to the habitations of the poor, and on the other hand very little benefit is secured in the railway administration. The same practice was pursued on the Hunan Railway such as inviting subscription of shares, etc. The Hunan Province is poor and it cannot, by any means, be compared with Szechwan. As all kinds of reforms have now been ordered to be organized, the responsibilities of the people being heavy and if these unbeneficial proceedings be not stopped on an early date when can the hardship of the people be relieved? As the Railways have been ordered to be transferred to the Government, it is hereby ordered that from the date of issuing the decree the enforcement of all the shares of the Szechwan and Hunan Railways should cease. The Ministry of Ports and communications and the Inspector-General of Railways are hereby instructed to discuss with the Viceroys and Governors of those provinces to make investigations into the funds of those two Railways which were received before the 4th moon of the 3rd year of Huan Tung and the details of which should be reported to the Throne, so that the people may not suffer any losses in order to secure the confidence of our people. Should any local authorities be found concealing anything without reporting same to the Government, they should be severely impeached. Besides this if any taxes have been established for the raising of funds for the construction of railways, they are to be investigated and reported to the Throne for instruction. The Viceroys and Governors concerned are hereby commanded to issue proclamations for the information of the public thus showing the Government has shown sympathy to the people.

THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

Writing of the hearing of the libel action brought by Father Bricarelli, a Jesuit, against Verdesi, an ex-priest, who charged him with violating the secrecy of the confessional, in Rome, a correspondent says:—

In Vatican circles, the supporters of Father Bricarelli are rejoicing over the decision of the court which, until now, has rejected all matters raised by the defence. The most important of these is that of the re-examination of the cardinals, which the judges decided to conduct at the cardinals' respective homes, thus treating them as if they were royal princes or Ministers of the King. Consequently a judge, accompanied by a clerk, went to the residence of Cardinal Partinelli formerly an Augustine monk, and also Apostolic delegate to America, and asked him if, during the year in which Verdesi had acted as his secretary, he had considered him a worthy priest and an upright man, meriting esteem and respect.

The judge went also to the residence of Cardinal Respigi, whose deposition is more important, since he is Cardinal Vicar of Rome, a position corresponding with that of a diocesan bishop. The judge asked the cardinal, whether it was true that the Pope had shown him a list containing the names of five Modernist priests (Professor Bonaiuti and his friends) and had ordered him "to discipline" them, whether when the cardinal suggested that he had no reason to suppose that some of them were Modernists, the Pope had replied that he had sure and precise information respecting them. The judge also asked whether in November, 1908, Cardinal Respigi, accusing Bonaiuti of Modernism, had dismissed the latter from his post. It will be remembered that various witnesses have asserted that Bonaiuti's Modernism was notorious at the Vatican in 1906, and that the Professor's dismissal occurred in 1907 before Verdesi's revelations.

On the part of the plaintiff the judge asked Cardinal Respigi, whether it was true that Father Bricarelli told him that Verdesi had made revelations not in confession but in private conversation and whether Bricarelli's intimation to the pope was a simple duty, although the facts were already known while the denunciation by Verdesi was not known until the latter allowed it to be published by the Press. Finally, whether Father Bricarelli was capable of violating the seal of the confessional. Both depositions will be kept secret until the next sitting of the court, when they will be publicly read.

Meanwhile the lawyers for the plaintiff produced in court a letter which Cardinal Mespighi had addressed to Father Bricarelli after Verdesi's accusation. In this letter Cardinal Respighi reported that accusations so calumnious had deeply grieved the Pope, who realised their gravity, not only because they assailed the conduct of a priest in the exercise of the most sacred function of his highest ministry, viz., confession, but also because of the grave scandal which they must occasion among the faithful. The accuser was obviously an unfortunate ecclesiastic who was trying to justify his apostasy and ingratitude towards a maternal and affectionate Church by calumny and accusation. Such action wounded the Church more than the modest priest who was the target of these charges. The Pope recalled that Father Bricarelli related the denunciation without mentioning the name of Verdesi, stating explicitly that he had learned of the whole matter outside the confessional, and that he desired the advice of his Holiness on the matter. The Pope's letter said in conclusion that Bricarelli had worthily accomplished his duty as a priest, acting in obedience to ecclesiastical rules.

Even a case concerning the secrecy of the confessional is not without its humorous side. This was furnished by the strange situation in which Mgr. Benigni found himself in the matter of his secretaries. Mgr. Benigni, who is considered the most pitiless leader in the campaign against the Modernists, had at one time for secretary this very Verdesi, who, when he was found to be taking part in Modernist meeting, was dismissed, and a priest named Morra was about to be nominated to the position when he, too, was discovered to be a Modernist. Cardinal Martinelli, the most Ultramontane member of the Sacred College, was the victim of a similar trying experience. These incidents are indicative of the spread of Modernism in the Church.

It has been decided that in view of the difficulty of meeting the large demands for the rinderpest "serum" prepared at the Muktesar Bacteriological Laboratory, the local Governments who are supplied with the "serum" will be charged at the rate of two annas per dose, with effect from April 1st, 1911.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE PREMIERS AT BRISTOL.

General Botha and Sir Joseph Ward, on arriving at Bristol on June 6, were given a very hearty reception. A great crowd assembled round the Council House, where the visitors were received by the Lord Mayor. In response to calls both Prime Ministers made speeches to the assembly. General Botha said he represented a country in which British and Dutch had grasped hands in friendship for ever. He had only one message from the people of South Africa to the people of the United Kingdom; it was to offer on their behalf the hand of brotherhood, friendship, and co-operation. The freedom of Bristol was conferred on both visitors four years ago, but General Botha could not then attend. He now signed the roll, and the certificate of freedom will be forwarded in a handsome casket.

Sir Joseph Ward was the guest of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce the same evening. Speaking of the importance of the question of charges of the Suez Canal in commerce between England and her Dominions, he said he wished to impress on the imperial authorities the supreme importance of removing the detestable toll-bar which existed between the Motherland and the countries in the East in the shape of the extortionate charges levied on every ship, and indirectly on every passenger and ton of cargo, that passed through the Suez Canal. If they wanted to bring the distant portions of the British Empire closer, they must have all means of transport as cheap as possible. It was time that the two great nations who owned the Canal should realise that the present charges were extortionate on those using the Canal for commercial purposes. General Botha who also spoke, claimed that South Africa had proved worth of the trust of a free Constitution, which had given complete confidence in the attachment to the Mother Country. The white races there had extended the hand of friendship to each other, never to let it go again.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TREATMENT OF JEWELS.

This is emphatically a jewel year. Society is very animated just now, says a Home corespondent writing in mail week, for every one is giving dinner parties and dances and there is every opportunity for a lavish display of beautiful jewels. One is inclined to think that most of the ways in which jewels can be worn have been discovered nowadays and true originality in such matters is rare. Old pictures sometimes suggest ways of setting and of wearing precious stones, just as interesting and illuminating as the styles of hairdressing and gowns of ancient times. One of the women who wore her pearls arranged in more original ways than most people was the Duchesse d'Orleans, whose portraits are so well known, while many pictures of the famous Saskia show enchanting ways of displaying jewellery, with the beautiful chain of fine gold set with gems wound about her hair or many times round her wrists. The women of the great epochs in the world's history have always known how to wear jewels and the fitting choice of precious stones is a sure index to the character and temperament of the wearer. The women of the Renaissance displayed exquisite taste in their jewels, which strike the same chord of dignified splendour as the rich velvets and brocades of the time. Artists paid great attention to the painting of jewels in the portraits of beautiful women, and, indeed, many of them had served their apprenticeship as jewellers before becoming painters.

INEXPENSIVE GEMS.

The ancients declared there were suitable precious stones for every month of the year and every day of the week, and Apollonius of Tyana possessed seven rings, each set with a different gem, which he wore on the consecutive days of the week. These Stones of the Days are still found mentioned in old books, such as yellow gems for Sunday—the Day of the Sun; white stones for Monday—the Day of the Moon; and green stones for Friday—the Day of Freia or Venus. All these gem legends are connected with the belief of the old nature philosophers in the influence of the planets over precious stones. There are many precious stones whose value is not so great, that have a beauty all their own, and with their names rise before one their ideal wearers. The clear brown jargoon, that reminds one of the water rushing over the smooth brown stones of a mountain stream, the glowing wine colour of the deep orange jacinth, the magnificent crimson of old English garnets and carbuncles, the greenness of olivines, the depths of the blue-black sapphire, the flame colour of the Mexican blood-opal, the leaf-green of the peridot, the alternating rose and violet of the amethyst, gorgeous yellow and orange cairngorms, and Venetian red cornelians, all of which serve the dark hair and eyes pale complexion and red lips of a brunette to well.

POPULARITY OF JADE.

For the moment jade has come to be much appreciated. It is employed as beads for necklaces, as earrings, and cabochons, and is often mounted with pearls and diamonds. The Chinese women have always much favoured jade, and their workmen take years to carve it; indeed, it is no uncommon thing for a piece of jade carving to be handed down from father to son, even to grandson, to complete. Carved pendants of jade are worn strung on a silk cord knotted with pearls, and sometimes pink tourmaline. Jade ranges from pure white to a rich green, and is almost a rival to the emerald, with its opalesque and crystalline appearance. The jewelled jade of the Moghul period is a wonderful combination, particularly the delicate encrustation of rubies on the cool greenness of the jade.

TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE JEWELS.

All jewels need cleaning, no matter what their intrinsic value. That diamonds are frequently kept in jewellers' sawdust, and that they are dried there after being brushed with soapsuds is not new to the wearer of these beautiful jewels. But that they may be rinsed with Cologne water, and are frequently shaken in a small bag of bran may be news to some. The dry bran bath is an excellent polisher and absorbs all moisture. Up-to-date jewellers polish pearls with chamois. As is well known, pearls should be worn whenever it is in possible contact with warm flesh is the best preservative as to texture and colour. Amber should be rubbed with pulverised chalk slightly moistened with water the ornament or beads should then be laid upon a flannel cloth, well rubbed with olive oil, and lastly, a dry woollen cloth until the polish returns. The opal is rubbed with mastic, which is putty, spread on a chamois and slightly moistened. Polish is restored to this gem with powdered chalk followed by a washing in warm water and rubbed dry. Ivory ornaments require a peroxide treatment which whitens. The solution is rubbed on the backs of brushes, etc with a cloth and as a cleanser, ordinary bicarbonate of soda with hot water is essential. Filigree silver and chased gold ornaments can be cleaned with hot water and a little ammonia. A fairly soft brush will do the work, and tissue paper or cotton wool should be the constant wrapper for these easily-discoloured metals. Oxidised silver should be dipped in a solution of one part sulphuric acid and forty parts water. As this mixture is poisonous it requires very careful handling.

Advice about Home Baking.

If your baking is not always quite successful—if you find it takes too long—try the certain and quick method of home baking with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add one part of "Paisley Flour," then follow with the other ingredients as usual.

Made by Brown & Polson. Recipes with every tin.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, June 6.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major C L Nicholson, the Worcester Reg, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Maj H Wells-Cole, D S O, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who is about to vacate that appointment May 27.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Qrmr and Hon Capt E J Hopkins is placed on retired pay June 6 Superintendent Clerk, E H J Plowright to be Qrmr with the hon rank of Lieut June 7.

Coast Battalion—Lieut H E Barton to be Capt June 4.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut N W H Legge has been granted his Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority to use the surname of Bourke, in addition to and after that of Legge.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Reg.)—Lieut H S Fiach is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (May 24).

The Devonshire Reg.—Lieut. A F Northcote is seconded for service with the West African Regiment (May 4).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieut R N O'Conor to be Lieut. (May 6).

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)—Major L A Bosanquet retires on retired pay June 7 Lieutenant McD Needham is seconded for service with the West African Regt. (May 17).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut. D E Wilson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office May 17.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Super. Lieut. S A Sherston is restored to the establishment June 1.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Colonel W B Thomson is placed on retired pay June 7.

Memorandum.

Col. G. P. Wyndham, M. V. O., on completion of his period of service on the staff, is placed on the Half-Pay List May 2.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be Capts.:—The Hon. S L Holland, late Capt. 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; G P Dawnay, DSO, MVO, late Capt Coldstream Guards June 7.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers—Lieut F J Stanley-Cary resigns his commission June 7.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Batt. the Buffs East Kent Reg—Capt. H M Macnamara resigns his commission June 7.

3rd King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg.—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts. on probation are confirmed in their rank:—G P D'A G Tanks G M Towers P A Smith.

Admiralty, 7th June.

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty Fleet:—John Turnbull Wright, Richard Hood Grant Phillips. Dated 1st June.

The undermentioned Paymaster has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet: Robert Richard Hoare. Dated 5th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the following officers have been placed on the Retired List: Lieutenant Robert Parker Fysh, with permisrion to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 26th May. Senior Engineer William Donald Robertson, R D with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer. Dated 29th May, Engineer Archibald Colquhoun, with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer. Dated 5th May.

The following Sub Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: Percy Reginald Vaughan. Dated 3rd December, Oscar James Prosser Lee. Dated 28th April, Frederick Pickering. Dated 21st May, Henry Annall. Dated 25th May, Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Edward Montagu Legge has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 8th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William George Stewart has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster. Dated 18th March.

War Office, 9th June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain William J Ainsworth, D S O, The Durham Light Infantry, to be a Staff Captain, vice Captain J K Cochrane, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, in New Zealand. Dated 6th June.

Lieutenant Thomas E. Estcourt, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), to be an Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Islington, K. C. M. G. D. S. O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand. Dated 2nd June.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Robert James Vere Falkner to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 10th June.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Captain Humphrey N. M. Clegg resigns his commission. Dated 10th June.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant George T. Du Val is removed from the service for absence with out leave. Dated 10th June.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Captain Samuel L. P. Barker retires on retired pay Dated 10th June.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Ronald E. Critchley-Salmonson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th May.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Herbert E. Dawson is restored to the establishment. Dated 19th May.

Alexandra, Princess of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Harry A. Lilley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th May.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Major George N. Going is placed on retired pay. Dated 9th June,

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain Rodolph L. Adleroron is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 19th May.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, Supernumerary Lieutenant George B. Scott is restored to the establishment. Dated 24th May.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Harold T. Treves resigns his commission. Dated 10th June.

Memoranda.

Captain Eric T. H. Hanbury-Tracy, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 10th June.

Honorary Lieutenant William A Wickham, a Supervisor India Store Depot, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 10th June.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William J. K. Dobbin, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers. Dated 1st June.

His Majesty's 27-knot destroyer "Ardent," built in 1894, was paid off in mail week at Chatham Dockyard on her return from several consecutive commissions in the Mediterranean destroyer flotilla, and is to be placed on the sale list.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

GREAT POSSESSIONS.

Miss Ellen Terry relates the following anecdote about a lady who had sought her advice about going on the stage. After having heard all that ambitious one had to say, Miss Terry replied—

I'm afraid it is not the least use going on the stage, unless you possess great beauty or superlative genius.

Ah, Miss Terry, replied the other promptly, that decides me. I shall most certainly go on, for I possess both!

MOST IMPORTANT.

Aunt—What! sitting up writing at this hour?

Niece—Yes, auntie; it's only a little note to Harry.

Why, Harry, left only five minutes ago.

Yes, but there is something I forgot to ask him, and it's very important.

What is it!

I asked him if he loved me, and he said Yes, but I forgot to ask him if he would love me always.

FOR THE BLIND.

A carpenter once hung a box outside his workshop with "For the blind" printed on it.

Several passers-by put money in it, and every thing went smooth till, at the expiration of three weeks, a lady contributor who was passing noticed that the box was no longer hanging out, and so she queried—Well, Mr. Carpenter I see you have taken your box away.

Yes said Mr. Carpenter; I got enough, thank you.

Got enough? asked the lady, in surprise.

Yes said Mr. Carpenter: How do you like it? as he pulled down the new blind on the workshop window.

EXPENSIVE WAITING.

After having shipped 14 gallons of Southpool sea, and having narrowly escaped colliding with the ironwork of Southpool Pier, Algy rested on his oars, and gazed into the beautiful eyes of his companion.

Darling, he cried recklessly, I love you! Will you marry me?

She dropped her eyes, and gave an Easter blush; then she replied, in a fluttering, blustering voice—

This is so sudden Algy! Give me a little time to think it over.

Certainly, he said resuming his rowing landwards. But or—do you mind if I give it to you on shore, dearest? This costs a shilling an hour!"

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.

They called him Puny Pepper, because he was besides one of the smallest, one of the most peppery officers in the regiment. To see him throwing out his 32-in. chest was to be reminded of the frog in the fable who burst with blowing. When he gave his orders in a high treble, he resembled a crow with a cough.

One day, in a particularly tropical temper, he accosted the regimental giant, and began to abuse him. For a while, the huge private listened in silence. He was used to such scenes, and took them with philosophic calm. But at last he grew weary, and called out to a brother private—

Bill, go and fetch a ladder, will you? I believe he wants to box my ears!

THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE.

There is a man who fancies he is the head of his house. This particular man has several small children, and it pleases him to discourse a great deal on the training of children. A few days ago he had friends visiting him. His two little sons began to play about noisily. It is one of his theories that children should obey implicitly. He wanted his friends to see how he carried it out in the training of his own children.

Johnny, he said sternly, stop that noise instantly.

Johnny looked up in surprise, then grinned a little.

Oh, Freddy, he said to his brother as they went on with the noise just hear papa trying to talk like mamma.

PARALLELED.

The internal condition of fair France during that memorable revolution, exclaimed the lecturer in his peroration, quite beggars description. To convey to the mind an adequate idea of the chaos, the desolation then prevailing is, I submit, a physical impossibility. There is hardly a parallel that you can point to for——

Oh, yes, there is, mister, interrupted a voice from the back, near the doorway, and you can come and see it for yourself.

My dear sir, remarked the lecturer, I'm afraid you are taking on a greater responsibility, a much more serious task, than you imagine in trying to find a parallel to the French Revolution.

Not at all mister, not at all. Come and see it for yourself. We're spring cleaning up at our house!

FETCHING FATHER.

A small boy was trundling his hoop when he let it fall down an area, where it broke a kitchen window. The lady of the house came out, very indignant, and threatened to call a policeman.

The boy said he would get his father, who was a glazier, to mend the window free.

The lady agreed and said she would keep the hoop till the boy brought his father.

Ten minutes later the boy came back followed by a glazier.

The lady, quite pleased, gave the boy his hoop and he went away whistling.

When the man had finished his work, he said—

That'll be three and six, mum.

But, said the bewildered lady, that boy said you were his father and that you would mend the window because he had broken it.

I'm not his father, said the man, scratching his head, he came to me and said his ma's kitchen winder was broken and I was to come and mend it.

REMEMBERED HIM.

A tourist who has recently returned from America gives a laughable description of his meeting with a "confidence trick" man in New York.

He writes:—Sunning myself at the hotel entrance, a gentleman in a fur coat and flash with jewellery came up with out-stretched hand.

"Ah! How are you, colonel?" he said, with effusive geniality. "You remember me on boardship?"

I knew him by instinct for the "confidence man" who prowls around to entrap the stranger, and had rehearsed in my own mind a little comedy for his benefit.

"Remember you? Rather," I said, wringing his paw with force. "And I take this as very good of you. You've come to pay me back that five dollars, I guess?"

The fellow's face was a study.

"I—I think you're mistaken," he gasped.

"Dunno 'bout that," I replied, "but there's evidently a mistake somewhere."

Tableaux—Two men gazing at each other, each with head cocked slightly on one side, and left eye half-closed Pause; succeeded by a broad grin on each countenance, "Confidence man" turns right about face, and without a word walks rapidly across the street, "I need scarcely say that he never set eyes on me before, nor I on him; and he retired, I fancy, thinking I was in the same business as himself".

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Violet Jean Kellie, daughter of Col. G. J. Kellie, late Indian Medical Service, and W. Gibson, 5th Fusiliers, will not take place.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in July, between Mr. Onslow Churchill Mackintosh, Royal Garrison Art., only son of Lieut.-Col. Mackintosh, J.P., late Royal Art., and Mrs. Mackintosh, of Ashfield, Honiton, and Nora May, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Robert Mildmay Clerk, late Indian Army, of Charlton House, Shepton Mallet.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Calcutta in the autumn, between Norman James Vaughan, eldest son of Surg-Gen. Scott Reid, C.B.-Indian Medical Service, retired, of Zetland House, Cheniston Gardens, and Agnes Helen Isabel (Dolly), eldest daughter of Dr. James H. G. Hill, of Tur, conleah, Chumparun, Bengal, and niece of Mrs. Wyndham Waterfield, of Kinrara, Guildford.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Bombay early in October, between Henry Martin Liepmann, 13th Rajputs, son of the late L. Gould Liepmann, Gedling, Notts, and Mrs. Liepmann, 10 Langdale Road, Hove, and Hilda Martyn, younger daughter of the late Major-Gen. John Frederick Sanders, Royal Marine Light Inf., and Mrs. Sanders, 15 Tisbury Road, Hove.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Capt. Henry Cecil Prescott Indian Army Imperial Police, son of the late Arthur Edward Prescott, and Mary Augusta Chisholm, eldest daughter of Edward C. Chisholm.

A Nurse Companion

Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness—

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes:—"I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly *weak and wasted* that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but a prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey any idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I *regained flesh*, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a *new and better lease of life*."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ALL-INDIA CRICKET TEAM.

Match with the M.C.C.

THE Indian cricketers commenced the third match of their tour at Lord's in mail week, when they were opposed by a strong team got together by the M.C.C. The weather was gloriously fine, but the attendance was not a very good one.

The visitors won the toss, and, batting first, the innings was opened by Mistri and Meherhomji. The bowlers were Mignon and J. T. Hearne. Mistri cut Mignon for two and a single in his first over, after which Meherhomji put Hearne to leg for four. With 10 runs scored, however, the latter was bowled. Jaya Ram scored only a single, when he was well caught at the wicket. Dr. H. D. Kanga was the next batsman, but with the score at 35, he was caught in the slips.

Mistri was playing a fine game and with Mulla as a partner he twice got Tarrant to the seats for four, after which he drove Hearne for a like number much to the appreciation of the spectators, whose number had largely increased since the start of the game. With a fine drive to the pavilion rails, Mulla sent up the 50, when the innings had lasted as many minutes.

Mistri completed his 50 in just about an hour, but with 78 to his credit he was bowled by J. T. Hearne for a very fine innings. The retiring batsman had played delightful cricket, and was loudly applauded as he made his way back to the pavilion. He was batting altogether an hour and a quarter, and hit sixteen 4's. The Maharajah of Patiala, who received quite an ovation, then went in, but was bowled without scoring, which let in A. Salumn-ud-din. Mulla, who was batting an hour for 24, was bowled by J. T. Hearne, and Warden arrived.

The Indian cricketers failed to maintain their form at Lord's on Friday in mail week and failing alize in batting and bowling had to put up with severe defeat at the hands of the M.C.C. Even their fielding fell below the standard of the previous day.

The Indians, comments the "Daily Mail," have now lost three matches running and unless they get a slice of luck it is difficult to see where their victories are to come from. They are a useful side, but hardly up to first-class county form at present.

ALL INDIANS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
K M Mistri, b Hearne (J T)	78	b Hearne (J T)	...	6
B P Meherhomji, b Hearne (J T)	...	5	c Daniell, b Hearne (J T)	... 8
B Jaya Ram, c Tufnell, b Hearne (J T)	...	1	c Daniell, b Hearne (J T)	... 23
Dr H D Kanga, c Foster, b Hearne (J T)	...	4	not out	... 7
H F Mulla, b Hearne (J T)	24	b Tarrant	...	11
Maharajah of Patiala, b Hearne (J W)	...	0	c Tarrant, b Daniell	10
A Salam-ud-din, b Mignon	13	b Tarrant	...	4
J S Warden, c Tufnell, b Tarrant	...	38	c Hearne, (J W) b Tarrant	... 4
P Balu, b Mignon	...	23	c Sewell, b Tarrant	0
M Bulsara, b Tarrant	...	2	c Foster, b Hearne (J T)	... 1
K Seshachari, not out	...	1	c Mignon, b Lawton	3
Extras	...	14	Extras	... 19
Total		...204	Total	... 95

M. C. C.

G N Foster, b Balu	... 21
Tarrant, c Seshachari, b Salam-ud-din	... 15
E H D Sewell, c and b Bulsara	... 123
Hearne (J W), l-b-w b Salam-ud-din	... 4
A E Lawton, c and b Salam-ud-din	... 75
G J V Weigall, b Salam-ud-din	... 103
J Daniell, st Seshachari, b Balu	... 19
W S Medlicott, c Warden, b Balu	... 23
N C Tufnell, b Salam-ud-din ...	... 38
Hearne (J T), c Salam-ud-din, b Balu	... 5
Mignon, not out	... 5
Extras...	... 31
Total	... 468

A HOME correspondent writes :—"I was staying with some friends not very far from Oxford, so one morning seeing the papers that the All-India Team was playing in the University City we decided to motor over and see "The Presidency Match" played over again on English soil. We made rather an early start, and travelled through some lovely scenery, all nature seems at her very best just now. The trees, and such grand trees, were in full leaf, the hedges white with hawthorn blossom which filled the air with a delicious perfume. Passed deep valleys looking cool and refreshing their sides dotted with small villages. One thing I missed, all the cottages and churches we saw are stone color, no red roofs which add such a note of color to the landscape. The villages we motored through were a blaze of roses in full bloom on the walls of the cottages, the gardens gay with flowers. Everything looked prosperous also, no rows of dilapidated houses, which the papers are always writing about as "the depopulated country and the over crowded" towns. On we sped through glorious sunshine, seeing churches in the distance whose spires or towers denoted a village cosily gathered round it. Past stately country-houses standing in picturesquely wooded grounds. Through one nice clean market town—and how these little towns spread themselves —from beginning to end must be quite a mile. Then an uninteresting high road to be traversed, a toll-gate receives a small donation which is willingly paid for such well kept roads. On again, when suddenly the spiers of Oxford appear in sight. What a number of spires, towers and domes. We had no time to wait, so down the High Street we hasten, just catching a glimpse of University College, Queen's and Magdalen over a bridge where we could catch a glimpse of girls in bright coloured dresses in prints and men in white garments marking a pretty picture against the river, the green of grass and trees. We found the field where the cricket was being played and at the entrance each paid our two shillings. It was Friday, the second day of the match and the University were finishing their first innings. Our disappointment was great on walking on to the field to see so few spectators, not a hundred, and such a field, not a tree, not the least shade of any sort, a large ring roped round surrounded by one row of chairs, the heat and glare cannot be imagined, it was positively painful. Coming from India one was struck with the lack of enthusiasm amongst the spectators. After lunch I am glad to say a fairly large crowd gathered. Of course, the All-India Team lost their first game on English soil. I hear that their batting was weak, and everything was against them. The wicket was not a good one for batting, but helpful to the bowlers and the Oxford bowlers made the most of it. We shall see much better play from the Indian Team as soon as they get accustomed to the altered conditions. Of that I feel sure."

B. V. A. vs. ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

This match was played on the Co-operage, Bombay, on Coronation Day, and resulted in a win by the A. and N. Stores by 20 runs. Mr. Peake of the A. and N. Stores performed the "hat trick" :—

B. V. A.

Sapr Rowe, b Edwards	6
Sergt Barker, b Edwards	3
Sergt Spilling, b Edwards	6
Sergt Forbes Hearns, b Peake	5
Gr Spilling, b Peake	4
Sapr Winckler, run out	0
Gr Murray G W, not out	6
Gr Peters, b Peake...	0
Sergt Banks, b Peake	0
Gr Wheeler, b Peake	0
Gr Lynch, c Mirker, b Peake	4
Extras	7
Total	... 41

A. & N. STORES.

Fischer, b Barker	6
Mirker, l-b-w, b Barker	9
Edwards, b Barker...	6
Downes, l-b-w, b Barker	18
Rodriques, b Spilling	8
Peake, b Spilling	0
Hill, c Rowe, b Spilling	0
George, b Spilling	7
Tweedie, b Barker...	0
Longland L, not out	2
Longland C W, b Barker	5
Extras	5
Total	... 61

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	3	3	0	0	12	1	6
Bombay F. C.	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Telegraphs	3	2	1	0	4	6	4
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	1	1	12	6	3
B. G. A.	3	1	1	1	10	6	3
Byculla R. Institute	3	1	2	0	3	21	2
B. V. A.	2	0	2	0	0	11	0
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	3	0	0	6	0

BOMBAY GAS CO.

A match was played on the Oval on Thursday, the 22nd instant, between the Fort Office and Works Office of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. at 2-30 p.m. and resulted in a win for the latter by 24 runs :—

WORKS OFFICE.

1st Innings.

R O Edwards, run out	... 11
W Challice, c and b Sadanand ...	... 15
C Coor, b Kale	... 1
C Woods, b Sadanand	... 28
C H Murray, b Sadanand... ...	... 19
C J Lobo, b Paisley	... 0
R Pinto, c Pitale, b Paisley ...	... 0
W T Lane, c Pitale, b Paisley ...	... 4
V Pinto, b Paisley	... 0
A Feegrade, run out	... 0
D Sampay, b Sadanand	... 1
Extras ...	... 4
Total	... 84

2nd Innings.

R O Edwards, b Paisley	... 0
W Challice, b Pitale	... 15
C Cook, c Ramrao, b Paisley ...	... 0
C Woods, c Ramrao, b Pitale ...	... 1
C H Murray, b Paisley	... 1
C J Lobo, run out...	... 7
R Pinto, not out	... 6
W T Lane, c Ramrao, b Paisley ...	... 6
V Pinto, b Paisley...	... 5
A Feegrade, run out	... 0
D Sampay, b Paisley	... 1
Extras ...	... 6
Total	... 48

FORT OFFICE.

R Chonker, b Edwards	... 7
E Kale, b Edwards	... 11
Sadanand S, b Edwards	... 0
R Pitale, b Edwards	... 7
C E Cromarty, b Sampay... ...	... 9
J V Paisley, b Edwards	... 1
Ramrao R, c Lane, b Sampay ...	... 1
Penkar, not out	... 13
Dayanand, b Edwards	... 0
R Keshrinath, b Edwards... ...	... 4
Bhalchandra B, b Edwards	... 5
Extras... ...	... 2
To'al	... 60

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R. Warwicks vs. Government Telegraphs.

THE game in the Harwood League played on the Coopersg', Bombay, on Friday evening, was between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Government Telegraphs and on form it was only to be expected that the former team would win by a substantial margin. Fine, but somewhat warm, weather drew a good attendance. Although the game was necessarily one-sided the Telegraph plucky defence succeeded in sustaining interest. The combination and shooting of the Warwicks forwards were excellent.

For the opening five minutes' play the Telegraphs kept the exchanges fairly even, but eventually Winsper got possession of the ball and put in a long shot, which Moore gathered up and cleared. A moment later, however, Watson got the ball back to the goal-mouth and, although the inside-right did not score, Winsper once more came up and put in a clever, close-range shot which completely beat Moore. Play was now carried on for a time in the Telegraphs' half and on two successive occasions Moore effected plucky saves for his side, Hillier and Winsper being the aggressors. After the local team had stemmed the soldiers attack for a few more minutes, Winsper once more puzzled Moore with a brilliant, racking shot, thus giving his side a second point. Then one of the Warwicks' put in a high, dropping shot, but Moore cleared successfully, although Watson and Winsper were on him, and later he came out of a distinctly dangerous goal-line tussle distinguishedly, saving time after time against the combined efforts of the soldiers' forward line. Now, for a time the Telegraphs relieved the pressure, but the Infantrymen still encroached and, after saving a shot from the wing put in by Parkes was beaten for the third time by Winsper, whose shots were forceful and well-placed. Just after this half-time came with the score:—

R. Warwick Regt..... 3 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs..... nil.

On crossing over, the soldiers at once resumed the attack and before a minute's play had passed, Inskip put in a ground shot from the wing which slipped out of Moore's hands and ran in a parallel direction across the goal line when Watson skied it over the cross-bar. Then followed a goal and then a clever save by Moore from a shot of Winsper. After a momentary attack, by the Telegraphs, Winsper headed a beautifully placed corner-kick from Parkes into the corner of the net. Another corner against the Telegraphs followed, and Hillier again converted the kick with his head. The Warwicks, recognising the safety of position, now shot on a somewhat erratic manner and then once more Winsper converted a corner kick with his head. Play became uneventful until Hillier came up and headed a centre into Moore's hands, but the Telegraph's goal keeper cleared just as the whistle called time. Score :

R. Warwick Regt..... 6 goals
Govt. Telegraphs..... nil.

The teams were as follows :—

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS : Goal, Moore ; backs, Hewitt and Lawrence ; halves, Birtch, Woollen and Westwood; forwards, Green, Devaz, Goodridge, Cocker and Taylor.

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGT: Goal, Smart; backs, Baker and Bench ; half-backs, Jarvis, Matthews and Torrall ; forwards, Parkes, Watson, Winsper, Hillier and Inskip.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

Opinions at Home.

IN reference to this subject, a correspondent—"Western India Turf Club"—writes to the "Times" :—

SIR,—As a former member of the Western India Turf Club I write to express my surprise at the arbitrary action of the Governor of Bombay, reported by Reuter. It is said that "in view of the increased in betting, no races will be allowed after this years at Poona or Bombay, unless the racing days are limited to ten, and bookmakers are abolished." I think most of those who have any knowledge of racing in India will feel that the step taken by Sir George Clarke is extremely illogical and greatly to be deplored. He has exceeded the proper functions of a Presidency Governor. If betting is an evil in India, if bookmakers are a nuisance, if there is too much racing, it is for the Government of India to take the necessary steps. Why should Western India be limited to ten days' racing a year, while in other provinces there are no such restrictions? Why should ten days' racing be permissible and twenty days' racing forbidden?

This is a question that concerns all India, and should be raised by the Viceroy, if by anybody at all. It is peculiarly incumbent upon the Governors of Bombay and Madras never to go outside their normal duties, because, as is quite well known, their whole status and special powers are again being attacked. Sir George Clarke only happens to be able to intervene in this matter, because the land on which the race courses have been made is under Government control.

His intervention is unwise, because it will greatly diminish the very limited opportunities of social intercourse enjoyed by the English and the Indians. The racecourse in India is a great social institution, on the whole of a very harmless kind. It is the one place where both peoples meet on terms of absolute equality. I am quite certain that the vast majority of the spectators never bet at all, and the few cases of people who come to financial grief in India through betting are usually those of men and women who would probably come to grief anyhow. One goes to the races in India for social intercourse, and particularly to meet under agreeable conditions one's Indian friends. Take my own case. I do not care a straw either about horses or horse-racing. I never made a bet in my life. But I belonged for many years to the Western India Turf Club, because I found it did admirable work in promoting friendliness between Indians and Englishmen, and because there is no other form of innocent relaxation in a country of few amusements which can, for a moment, be compared with these race meetings. I very rarely heard of Indians being heavily "dipped." Occasionally reckless subaltern got into difficulties, but such cases should be dealt with by colonels, and not by Governors.

On the other hand, "Old Indian" writes :—

SIR,—I have read with interest and amusement "Western India Turf Club's" letter in your issue of to-day. "One goes to the racecourse in India for social intercourse, and particularly to meet, under agreeable conditions, one's Indian friends." The latter part of the sentence is indeed news to me, and and I daresay, to most Anglo-Indians. "Bosh" is the name for it. When in Calcutta lately a well-known Indian gentleman deplored to me the demoralising influence of the Calcutta racecourse on young Bengal; and what happens on the racecourse of Calcutta, happens on the racecourses of the world. Your correspondent considers that Sir George Clarke has exceeded his functions as Governor. Sir George is known to be one of the ablest of India's Governors, and is quite as likely to know his functions as your correspondent. Instead of deploring his action, as does your correspondent, all friends of India will welcome it and wish that the Governors of the other provinces may be strong enough to follow his example.

In a leading article on the subject, the "Standard" says:—

Sir George Clarke has been long enough in India, to know that the threat conveyed in his first ultimatum was bound to arouse resentment. To say that no racing would be allowed, either at the Presidency town or in Poona except on conditions imposed by order of Government, was a dangerous exercise of despotic authority. Everybody goes to races in India; and a reference to the local newspapers will show that Bombay meetings are frequently graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor. Englishmen and Indians meet on equal terms on the racecourse; and native gentlemen are ardent patrons of the turf. Turning to the report of the sixteenth extra meeting at Bombay, at the end of March, when, as the sporting chronicler remarked, the curtain rang down on the local racing season, we find that Ali Bin Talib's stable secured three wins, and Salim Abdul Rahman's horse carried off the Arab Nursery Plate. For the matter of that, whenever there is a race meeting anywhere in India, horses owned and run by native sportsmen are always well to the front. By interfering with the turf, the Governor of Bombay is attacking a pastime in which all classes of the community, official and non-official, European and Indian, are interested. On the other hand, it is admitted that of late years in India, there has been, with an increase in the number of professional bookmakers who attend races, a development of the gambling habit which there is reason to regard with uneasiness. It is even believed that this is regretted by many leading patrons of the turf. But if this is the case, there was all the more reason why the authorities should proceed cautiously. The West of India Turf Club is an influential association; and should there be any real need for stringent reforms, it might be trusted to take them in hand without an unveiled threat from Government House. It might even have sufficed had his Excellency given a hint that neither he nor his staff could attend a meeting till effective steps were taken to check abuses. To threaten the total or partial abolition of racing was to cast odium on the head of the administration. Nor is it quite clear how the Governor proposes to carry out his design. Though it is said that no action by the Legislature is contemplated at present, there is apparently an intention to lay a Bill before the Legislative Council, imposing pains and penalties on racing men, should the Turf Club decline to obey orders. This would be a Government measure; and by the help of the official members it might, no doubt, be passed. But it will not say much for the greater independence which is supposed to have been conferred on these bodies, if cut-and-dried sumptuary laws which are unquestionably regarded with disfavour by the public generally can be enforced by exerting an authority which so far as can be seen, no other provincial Governor in India would think of claiming.

HON. MR. RAHIMTOOLA'S CHARITY BILL.

A Representation.

The following representation has been submitted to the Bombay Government on the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola's Charity Bill by the Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal :—

Mungesh Senoy Street, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1911.

"To The Secretary, the Bombay Government, General Department," Poona :—

Honoured Sir,—The Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal, an association registered under Act XXI of 1860, and established in the year 1894, has viewed with entire satisfaction the provisions of the Bill for the registration of charity funds, introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola in the Legislative Council. And our Association is of opinion that having regard to the experience of our community, wherein many a charitable trust funds have been misapplied and have been subsequently wasted in heavy and expensive litigations. The passing of the said Bill into an Act will be real boon.

Our Association does not consider that the said Bill is exhaustive to stamp out the various abuses that have arisen in the absence of proper supervision over the charitable and religious funds, whereby not only have the donor's intentions been wholly frustrated, but several charitable and religious institutions have been a source of public nuisance and have given rise to many vices, and many a charitable and religious funds have entirely disappeared and have been misappropriated by the holders thereof. It is now high time that the provisions of the said Bill be also extended to the religious Hindu temples and in particular to the Vaishnavaite temples which have mostly and invariably grown out of the munificent donations of our community, but the said donations are being most recklessly misapplied by the shebaites of the said temples.

Our Association need hardly assure the Government, that the passing of the said Bill into law, with any further additions that may be made thereto, so as to make the same applicable to the religious funds also, has the warmest support of our body and will be a real and substantial boon to the Hindu community at large. The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code for the relief are too costly and in many cases the desired results by litigations are not achieved notwithstanding the waste of time, energy and money. The litigations to bring the defaulters to boot give rise to personal animosities.

Under the circumstances, our Association pray that the Government will be pleased to pass into law the aforesaid Bill with its extended scope as herein above stated and by making the same applicable to the religious funds and institutions.

(Sd.) JETHABHAI WALJI, President,
(Sd.) DAMODUR ROWJI, Secretary.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Devanha." June 24.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Devanha," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Belle, Mrs
Bomanji, Mr B R
Blenkins op Mr H P
Bertram, Mr and Mrs
Carr-Hall, Capt and Mrs R A
Duncan, Mr
Dawson, Mr W
Darnell, Mr N G
Edmunds, Mr H
Faletti, Mr S
Frye, Mr G E
Gaiger, Mr G H
Goudge, Mrs J E
Harris, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Heath, Col G M
Hoare, Capt C
Hay, Capt J Douglas
Haberlein, Mr H
Hatfield, Mr H S
Jones, Mr C J I
Knight, Lt-Col W
Lyall, Capt R A
Livesey, Mrs J B
McCallouh, Mr
Mitchell, Miss
Mitchell, Miss S K
Murphy, Mrs M Lloyd
Murray, Capt H F F
Middlemass, Capt R
Pitcher, Capt D
Prideaux, Mr W
Price, Mr
Powell, Mr Chas
Rice, Rev E P
Rogers, Mr W S
Roberts, J E
Robertson, Mr A C
Smith, Lt-Col H
Smith, Mr
Sedgman, Mr W J
Stanley, Mr S
Taylor, Lt-Col A H
Theilsson, Capt The Hon H E
Tressider, Mr A G
Upton, Mr E
Urmson, Rev J O
Watson, Mr J
Waterfield, Maj A
Webber Capt N W
Watson, Mr A W
White, Mr E P
Walmsley, Mr H
Wheatley, Major P

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The depression in North-East India has practically disappeared without further movement. The rainfall has diminished in Bengal and ceased in the United Provinces East, but has continued lightly in the rest of North-East India. In Burma, a slight increase has occurred.

In the Simla and Mussoorie Hills thunderstorms have been general. Some rain has fallen in the adjacent plains, as far as Delhi. Very little information has been received from the Peninsula, but their appears to be no increase in the rainfall.

The chief amounts are :—Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, two inches; Tavoy and Myitkyina, three; Moulmein, six; Cherrapunji, three; Dibrugarh and Chittagong, one and a half; Patna, Sambalpur and Dehra Dun, two; and Chakrata, one and a half. In the Bay of Bengal conditions are unsettled off the North Madras Coast.

The forecast shows an extension of thunderstorms westwards along the West Himalayas and neighbouring plains and an increase of rainfall in North India but no change elsewhere.

MONSOON CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The monsoon messages indicate the Bay conditions are unsettled off North Madras Coast and the Arabian sea current continues weak and there appears to have been no increase of rainfall on the West Coast. Thunderstorms have given local rains in the hills which extended down to Delhi.

HEAVY RAIN DAMAGES CROPS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Heavy rain has caused damage to the standing crops in some parts of Eastern Bengal. The average price of common rice shows a tendency to rise. Cattle disease is prevalent in Mymensing and parts of Assam.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade Byculla made Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	10·80	10·73	11·61	10·68
Wednesday, 21st June	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	10·80	10·73	11·61	10·68
Same date last year	5·19	4·45	5·33	3·39

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, June 23.

Rain'all up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 9·89	In. cts. 14·1	In cts. 21·78

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (22nd)	82·1	77·6	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (22nd)	98·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	106·3	86·0	...	1·25
Rawalpindi	109·9	82·4	...	1·36
Lahore	112·4	87·2	...	1·94
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	105·5	79·9	...	3·96
Delhi	104·0	?	0·24	3·80
Agra	107·0	85·0	...	0·76
Mainpuri	104·3	85·0	...	2·48
Jhansi	98·5	87·0	...	2·17
Cawnpore	95·2	82·9	...	0·05
Allahabad	91·6	81·0	...	2·53
Jaconabad	121·1	86·3	...	0·00
Karachi	88·0	81·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	97·4	81·2	...	1·61
Jaipur	101·2	80·1	...	4·57
Kotah	104·0	83·6	...	2·41
Bhuj	99·1	75·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	81·2	...	0·74
Veraval	85·1	80·8	...	2·75
Rajkot	98·1	75·5	...	2·12
Bhavnagar Para	102·5	82·5	...	3·00
Surat	99·1	78·6	0·02	5·48
Ahmedabad	101·6	77·2	...	4·40
Deesa	99·3	77·4	...	2·74
Neemuch	95·9	75·2	...	6·92
Indore	92·6	74·1	...	4·13
Jubbulpore	90·3	78·3	...	6·00
Saugor	90·6	77·6	...	8·72
Hoshangabad	93·1	78·9	...	3·43
Khandwa	99·2	79·1	...	2·03
Akola	98·2	70·1	...	4·25
Amraoti	97·8	77·8	...	6·07
Nagpur	97·1	79·8	...	15·55
Chanda	96·5	80·0	...	9·68
Saipur	87·7	78·6	0·21	15·26
Bombay	88·1	80·7	...	10·70
Ratnagiri	86·8	79·9	...	19·49
Mormugao	86·0	78·7	0·08	24·43
Karwar	86·3	78·0	0·22	17·85
Malegaon	94·9	73·1	...	3·37
Ahmednagar	91·9	80·0	...	2·11
Poona	88·0	72·3	...	4·37
Sholapur	98·8	71·4	...	1·68
Bijapur	94·7	71·2	...	1·62
Belgaum	81·3	67·6	...	8·75
Aurangabad	93·2	68·7	...	2·85
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·4	76·7	...	4·00
Hyderabad	98·3	76·7	...	2·34
Mangalore	85·8	73·8	0·16	37·78
Calicut	85·3	76·6	0·18	36·15
Cochin	85·7	74·7	0·58	26·31
Colombo	87·5	79·5	...	5·22
Masulipatam	102·3	84·2	...	1·35
Bellary	98·0	75·3	...	0·08
Cuddapah	102·2	76·6	0·39	1·07
Madras	100·5	83·5	...	0·63
Bangalore	87·3	65·3	...	1·09
Coimbatore	87·9	71·3	...	5·81
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	...	0·37
Negapatam	103·1	76·0	0·09	1·77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 23rd June, was 29·841 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD JUNE,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd June, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·24" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Delhi and drier at Amballa. Temperature is an excess in the sub-montane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at Allahabad and in excess at Agra and Mainpuri; the minimum is below normal at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·21" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen; it is now in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Very light rain has fallen in Malabar and the adjacent districts of the Konkan. Isolated showers have occurred in the east Punjab, the east Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. The monsoon is very weak. Stronger winds than usual persist on the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and isolated showers in the Konkan and the east Central Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the evening of 18th, experienced till longitude 52° E. light to gentle southerly wind with slight swell till longitude 59° E. south-westerly wind, fresh or strong increasing towards end to moderate gale, and high or confused south-westerly sea; till longitude 70° E. fresh south-westerly or westerly wind and high south-westerly sea; still arrival in port this morning light to gentle westerly wind, She had throughout her voyage generally passing clouds but no rain. The monsoon in the Arabian Sea is weaker than during the preceding week.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

2nd Sunday, after Trinity 25th June.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a m Matins; 8-30 a m. Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. Flat. Hymns 164, 306, 317, 559; 5 30 p m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat. Hymns —540, 179, 266; Collections for—Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. E. E. Hill, Chaplain of All Saints. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. J. F. Harvey. 8 a.m, Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week Days :—8 a.m., Holy Eucharist Thursday and Friday St. Peter A. M.; 8-30 a m, Matins.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi. 8 a m, Litany and Holy Communion with address; 11-30 a m, Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the C M S Up-country Missions.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev P Eykyn—8-30 a.m., Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher—Rev J Andrew-Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Aims for Organ and Choir.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass —8 a m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a m Shortened Matins; 11-30 a m, Holy Communion and Sermon Preacher: Rev E E Hill, Chaplain of All Saints, Malabar Hill and S stephen's Bandra will officiate and Preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of ease to St. Peter.—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-30 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujarathi; 4 p.m., Canarese, 6-30 p.m. Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R C Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev Dr B De Monte; 7 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m, Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m, 8 a m, 9 a m, 6 30 p m.

St Joseph's Church, Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6 30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes, 7 and 9 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m Evening Service 7 and 7 30 a m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon—Vicar: L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6 p

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Toronto 3894 tons Captain G E Pickering will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Blake 2,395 tons Captain H J Hill arrived here on Sunday evening from Calcutta June 3, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Company's steamer Warsonga 1659 tons Captain T Whytehead R M R arrived here on Sunday evening from Busreh June 7 via Karachi with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 26 deck passengers.

The P and O Company's steamer Salsette 2,891 tons Captain H G A Lemelin R N R arrived here yesterday from Aden June 18 with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Daltonhall 2,264 tons, Captain J E Gorat will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Stagpoot 2,991 tons Captain R Campbell will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1614 tons Captain Stoffregin sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and East African ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 21st June, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook . B H Jones .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 23.

Blake.....2396 Hill..... W & A Graham & Co
Beme .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca.....3794 Colyer .....P & O Co
Coniscliffe .....2435 Pottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Claverask.....2441 Tayler .....W & A Graham & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorat .....T Morrison & Co
Earl of Elgin...2571 Roberts n ,, W & A Graham & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Galles.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Glenstrae .....3054 McGillivray...W&A Graham & Co
Hosemie.....963 Hughes .....B & P S N Co
Hatumet...2584 Peters ..... W & A Graham & Co
Inverness .....2401 Venus .....T Morrison & Co
Maranca.....805 Kaesmurin .....M M & Co
Marienfels..... 3590 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Nairung..... 2862 Park.....T Morrison & Co
Rokeby .....2455 Sheldrake...W& A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean ...A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharzfels.....3333 Siebji ..W & A Graham & Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin .....P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Tosa Maru	3610	Satow	Kobe	29-6	N Y Kaisha
B Coniscliffe	2572	Charles	Hull	27-6	W & A Graham & Co
C&E Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	1-7	J Finlay & Co
D&E Koerber	3157	Cosulich	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
F Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
K Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	24-6	W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4735	Powell	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N Fife	2494	Harrison	Philadelphia	1-7	T Morrison & Co
O Norkoowa	1074	Hugo	Mauritious via Karachi	23-6	B & H S N Co
P Claverley	2140	Kragh	Dunkirk	24-6	T Morrison & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2363	Wilson	Antwerp	28-6	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Umballa	3426	Rait	Karachi	24-6	M M & Co
3	Berbera	2791	Packham	Antwerp	25-6	M M & Co
4	Asama	2705	Hume	Dunkirk	30-6	T M & Co
5	Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Dunkirk	30-6	W & A Graham & Co
6	Lichtenfels	3523	Freedon	Hamburg	23-6	W & A Graham & Co
9	Nippon	4014	Tarabocchia	Kobe	24-6	A L S N Co
10&11	City of Paris	5910	Campbell	Karachi	28-6	K Nixon & Co
12&13	Himalaya	3705	Gregor	London	1-7	P & O Co
16	Waroonga	1600	Whytehead	Busreh	28-5	M M & Co

Offside K

Zinga.....951 Rothwell ...N F ...30-6.....M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadurі ...829 Ahmed .....N F ...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ...544 Ahmed ...N F ...N F ...Bo S N & Co Ld
M W D D
Sofala.....3426 Bowman N F ...N F ...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders	From
22	Waroonga	Whytehead...	Busreh, June 7
	Blake	Hill	Calcutta, June 3
23	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, June 18

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Barbarigo	Giacopello ...	Calcutta, &c
	Lhasa	Mc Diarmid ...	Karachi
	Somali	Stoffregen ...	Zanzibar

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Toronto, Pickering for Hull.
,, Daltonhall, Gorat for Calcutta.
,, Stagpool, Campbell for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Marquis, Bacquehem for Trieste, &c.
,, China for Trieste, &c.
,, Marq Bacquehem for Trieste.
,, Rokeby for Liverpool.
,, Buddie for Persian Gulf
,, Salsette for London
,, Glentrae for Liverpool.
,, Waroonga for Persian Gulf
,, Umsinga for Liverpool.
,, Gerd for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Matiana" left Aden on Thursday.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m. of the 3rd June, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mn.
Turkey ...	...	..	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	23	13	.....	1	15
Suez	23	13	55	...	20

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ayres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunducan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice, (14-6-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco, are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Turkish route insterruted beyond Bassora (23-6-11).

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins).....	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 24th June, 1911.

SIR E. COX AND THE INDIAN POLICE.

When we received a copy of "Police and Crime in India" by Sir Edmund Cox, until quite recently Inspector-General of Police in Bombay, we imagined that the Department was at last, and once and for all, vindicated; that henceforward we should have no more ludicrous questions from ridiculous M.P's, as all they need to would be to turn to the pages of Sir Edmond and learn all they want to know. But we are disappointed; the more so as it was the author's serious intention to provide the very *vade mecum* which is so requisite. "The Indian Police," says he in the first sentence of the preface, "have of late been very much on their trial. My object in writing this book has been to enable the public to form its own judgment upon this much abused department." But before the man in quest of knowledge plunges deeply—as deeply as is practicable—into its pages, he turns them over casually and the twenty-eight illustrations with which they are embellished catch his eye. "A camel constable taking the Sahib's son for a ride (Sind)", "Darjeeling Police Band," "the Sahib, the Mem-sahib and (2) orderlies (Thana)," "A camp in Kashmir," "Police and Domestic Servants, Thar and Parkar (Sind)," "A group of Poona Police" with garlands round their necks;—all very pretty, but the question presents itself: What has all this to do with Police Duty? And the inclination is to lay the volume aside as worthless. It is not; and so long as the purchaser gets rid of the idea that it is a work which will take the Indian police off its trial, without a stain on its character, he will find it entertaining. As a second volume to Sir Edmund's "Thirty Years in India," it is worthy a place on the shelf. Of course, it is mostly about the Police; but the Poona Police and the Sind Police, not those of India, of Bengal and the North, concerning whom so many questions are asked and whose methods and ill-success have given rise to alarm. True, Sir Edmund writes of what he knows when dealing with the force of the Bombay Presidency; for other information incorporated within the covers, he acknowledges his obligations to a string of authors from Macaulay to Cotton.

Sir Edmund says the Police Department in India is the very essence of our administration. There is no other which so much concerns the life of the people. To the ordinary villager the blue-coated head-constable, or even constable, is the visible representative of the Sirkar. There is no one upon whose good-will and uprightness his happiness so greatly depends. And he asks: "Who are these Police? What are they like? Are they high-handed oppressors, or are they the loyal servants of Government and the protectors of the poor?" We turn to page 224 for the answer, and we find Mr. Guider, Mr. Beatty, Sir Edmund Cox, Mr. Michael Kennedy and Mr. Griffiths, sitting in a row—each one of whom we warrant to be "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship." Burdened with flowers, faces wreathed in smiles—the first inference is they could not harm a fly and the next, that the policeman's lot is indeed a happy one, whether constabulary duty has to be done or has not. It is well Sir Edmund's preface is light and sprightly, for having got through that one turns to his real work to find it begin with a sentence thirty-six lines long, occupying more than a page to itself, which leaves one gasping for breath. "Our Early Achievements," is the title of the initial chapter, and it may be thought that that one sentence embraces the list of them. Not so, however; wherefore we skip through the ancient history for almost a third of the bulk until we come to a description of the police of the Thana district. Not until we are half way through do we find anything calculated to "enable the public to form its own judgment upon this much-abused department." And then what is it? An assurance that the superior staff exercises its "constant endeavours to make the police polite and good-mannered." Then a record of how Sir Louis Dane saved the Punjab Police when a false charge of torture was brought against them. "Cleared" would have been a better word and more accurate, for the charge and evidence to support it were most ingeniously concocted and at first sight had every appearance of truth.

Much autobiography, many thrilling narratives of crime and criminals, wholesale poisonings, murders and dacoities, a reference to Mr. Michael Kennedy and the Bowris, a sketch of a human alligator, stories of witch-swinging, frauds and swindles on railways, an ogre without hands or nose, through all these we go and many others, still searching for the defence of the Indian Police. Pausing at a reversing station to note Sir Edmund Cox's evidence before the Police Commission, on we go until at the very end we find three pages of "concluding remarks." And in them, besides quoting a long screed from Major-General Fendall Currie's "Below the Surface" which saves Sir Edmund the labour of constructing a peroration for himself, the writer acknowledges himself sensible that he has carried out his object in a scanty and inadequate way. We agree. But he has given us a volume of excellent stories, a capital lot of anecdotes and the book would make an ideal prize volume for a senior boys' school if, when revising it for a second edition, he would eliminate the dull chapters concerning the Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Police Code, and amplify the tales of deeds of derring-do. Still, we are anxious to make the most of this vindication of the Police, so we are giving Sir Edmund's concluding lines, which alone seem to answer the purpose for which the book was written: "I can only say from my own experience that the strain (of police-work) is so excessive as to be intolerable. Somehow, however, everything was done; but at what a cost to physical and mental capability! And now what is to be the verdict as regards the Indian Police? With the most intimate knowledge of their faults and failings, I am prepared to sum up in their favour. Their shortcomings are those inherent to the East...The difficulties of the Police are enormous. Every one is prejudiced against them. They are surrounded by endless temptations. The pay of the rank and file, even with its recent increase, is quite incommensurate with their responsibilities. In spite of all this, I make bold to say that, putting aside a certain percentage of black sheep, the men who enter the force, are improved by the training and discipline which are imparted to them and are superior in ordinary morality and decency of conduct to the mass of the population from which they are drawn." That is undoubtedly true; but why have written a book of three hundred and fifty pages in which to record those dozen lines of fact? Why this intolerable deal of sack to a half-penny worth of bread?

A Victorian Man of Letters. In the gallery of notable Victorian men of Letters that Mr. Arthur Benson is treating in the "North American Review," there was lately an excellent appreciation of Frederic Myers whose career nearly coincided with the reign of the great Queen. Born in 1843, his life closed only a few days before the end of that reign in January 1901. His name is naturally suggested by that of Henry Sidgwick, another remarkable Victorian, whom Mr. Benson has already devoted an essay in this series, for though, both distinguished themselves in literature, they are commonly associated together in the popular mind for their efforts in the cause of psychic research. Myers was a poet of great ability and promise, and a still abler critic, but in middle life he almost abandoned those fields before the public had full fruition of his powers for the seductive novel and path of attempting to solve the riddle of the universe by the doubtful means of ghost and spirit. He has himself told in an autobiographical fragment how that turning point in his career came about, when he was walking one starlight night with his friend Sidgwick, five years his senior. "I asked him," he writes, "almost with trembling, whether he thought that when tradition, intuition, metaphysics had failed to solve the riddle of the universe, there was still a chance that from any actual observable phenomena, ghosts, spirits, whatsoever there might be—some valid knowledge might be drawn as to a World Unseen. Already, it seemed, he had thought that this was possible. Steadily, though in no sanguine fashion, he (Sidgwick) indicated some last grounds of hope." They both thought that it was possible to apply the method, of the exact sinews to the very inexact phenomena of spiritualism, and largely pursued their phantom goal in a pseudo-scientific way to the end of their days. Sidgwick found time to carry on his philosophical speculations and was not wholly taken up with these psychic pursuits and gave us a couple of acute treatises like his previously published one on ethics.

But Myers was so passionately enamoured of his new subject, that he produced little beside these psychic researches. He may be called the life and soul of the Psychic Research Society, and in its "proceedings" lies buried a vast amount of his work. He sifted and raised the miscellaneous mass in this journal into two attractive volumes which are widely read we suspect for the startling ghost stories they contain. His "Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death" was intended to be the *magnum opus* of his life and when published two years after his death, it aroused much curiosity. It remains a sad memorial of great powers wasted in the quest of a mistaken goal. Myers was well fitted by temperament and training to be a great critic of literature, especially poetry, and the little work that he has done in this almost untrodden field makes us unveil all the more his abandonment of it. His essay on Virgil and his little work on Wordsworth can never be excelled for delicate criticism and exposition of the poetic creeds of the great Roman and English bards. But they stand almost alone and in bulk are lost by his other psychical works. Viscount Morley would have done well to have persuaded him to write many such volumes as that on Wordsworth, which originally appeared in his well known series of English Men of Letters." "I do not think," says Mr. Benson, "that Wordsworth has ever been treated in so devotional a spirit and Myers interprets his august message and his conservated life in a very true and noble way; indeed as applied to Wordsworth such an attitude leaves little to be desired." What would we not give to have a like treatment of, for instance, Cowper or Coleridge, from his pen. He was a poet himself, as his poem on St. Paul widely read even nowadays, testifies. Mr. Benson says that he had a remarkable gift of lucid and fluent utterance and would have excelled as a lecturer. But he disliked teaching and resigned a classical lecturership at Cambridge early in his career and became an inspector of schools under the Education Department like Matthew Arnold. Altogether this able study of his career and work leaves a sad impression of high literary powers almost wasted by a view of singular beauty of character.

The Imperial Task. The Imperial Conference brings to mind the change which has passed over the Imperial spirit. Not many years ago it was still expansion, for which the heart of the Imperialist yearned; now he more reasonably calls for economic development of existing dominions and their closer federation. The achievement of his ambitions he realises cannot be left entirely to Imperial Conferences. They are gatherings which it is difficult to assemble, which can only meet at wide intervals. In the meantime, other organisations must be created to cultivate that mutual understanding of each other's outlook and ambitions by the peoples of the Empire, for which Lord Crewe so eloquently pleaded the other day. Societies are, therefore, springing up which have nothing to do with the settlement or emigration, but exist purely for the cultivation of closer relations between the dwellers in various parts of the Empire, just as the Anglo-German Friendship Society and the Pilgrims' Club have been found to stimulate friendship between Great Britain on the one hand and Germany and the United States respectively on the other. Such a society attracts attention by its annual meeting at the Guildhall in mail week, the Victoria League, which was paid a high tribute by Lord Selborne for the work it had done. He gratefully acknowledged the value of the literature it had sent out to South Africa for the purpose of keeping the people there in touch with the Mother Country and again praised the work of its Hospitality Committee. He pictured a Minister from Overseas returning to England after many years to find himself unknown and unwelcomed. Was it not natural he asked that such a man, who had been proud of the part he had played in the distant Dominions, should go back hurt to find himself unknown in England. It was the business, said Lord Selborne, of the League to see that no such dire mistake was made. In such a way may the cultivation of closer relations be assisted. Such matters seem small things, and perhaps they are, but we have to remember that close friendships are more frequently built up on small things than they are on big ones. There is room in the Empire just now for as many societies of this kind as can find members to fill their ranks. The Empire, it cannot be too often emphasised, provides a platform, on which party feelings may be sunk, and all may work together for its advancement. This was well illustrated at the League meeting by the presence, as principal speakers, of both Lord Selborne and Lord Haldane, while the former gave a spirited denunciation of "that abominable heresy," that the Empire belongs to any party.

It appears that the idea of holding an International Opium Conference at the Hague has been abandoned and the Conference has been indefinitely postponed.

The annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade was held on June 8, at the Grand Hotel, when there was a record attendance. Viscount Kitchener was the guest of the evening, and the toast of his health was enthusiastically received. By the courtesy of General Laye and Officers of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), who were also holding their annual dinner at the Grand Hotel, the pipers of their regiment played.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia" with the homeward mails of the 17th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m., on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. "Delhi" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, accompanied by his son, visited Portsmouth on June 7, and was conducted over the "Inflexible" and the dockyard.

It has been decided to form an Indian Police Dinner Club and to hold the first annual dinner at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Wednesday, June 28, at 8 p.m.

Major George Lamb, M.D., of Edinburgh, late of the Indian Medical Service, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, Senior Member of the Plague Commission in India, who died on April 11, aged forty-one, left personal estate in the United Kingdom, valued at £3,945.

Dr. John Sime, LL.D., C.I.E., of Ealing, late a Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and Under-Secretary to the Government in the Education Department, formerly Principal of the Delhi College, and later of the Lahore College, who died on March 8, intestate, left estate of the gross value of £1,192, of which the net personalty is sworn at £724.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, with his suite, arrived in London, on June 6. Among those present at Victoria to meet His Highness were the Maharaja of Bikanir with his son, the Duke of Manchester, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr, Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, Col. Duncan Pitcher, and Mr. Percy Armytage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

If we are to believe the papers, or some of them, London is daily receiving an enormous influx of visitors and nothing is being thought of—except the Coronation. I do not think that either of these statements is quite correct. I cannot so far observe any signs that London is fuller than it usually is in the height of the season, and I find people talking just as much about the deeply interesting proceedings of the Imperial Conference as about the great event shortly to take place in Westminster Abbey. As to the supposed influx of visitors, it is admitted that the number of Americans who have come over for the Coronation is very much less than was expected, and this was the class on which the bigger West End hotels and the builders of stands were chiefly relying for the desired harvest. So far from there being an excess of American visitors, the number now in London is infinitely less than usual at this time of the year. It is said that they have stayed away owing to stories in the newspapers as to the high prices that hotels, etc., would expect for the Coronation period and the blame is put upon the poor journalists. But if anybody is to blame I do not think it is the Press, which merely stated what is the fact. I shall be sorry for the hotels if they do not make as much money as they expected, but there will still be a sufficient number of people to form a respectable crowd both on Coronation day and the day after when the procession along the more extended route takes place. I think interest is arising but naturally it is less in amount than on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward.

I. C. S. REUNION.

Of all the Service Dinners, so plentiful in London at this season of the year, that of the I.C.S. is always easily first, in point of numbers at all events. Last year when Lord Curzon was the guest, the Chairman of that occasion, Sir William Lee-Warner, was supported by 151 active and retired members of the Indian Civil Service. At the dinner held last night with the Earl of Minto as the guest and Sir Charles Rivaz as the chairman, the company, in addition to the ex-Viceroy and the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Austin Low) numbered 175. If I am not mistaken this is only the third time that the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club have entertained a guest. The first was Viscount Morley, and it will be remembered that the speech delivered by him was given to the world next day. The Press were also invited last year and we had the pleasure of reading the eloquent remarks of Lord Curzon. At the function of yesterday there were no reporters present and presumably this was at the wish of Lord Minto himself. His Lordship has had many opportunities of speaking in public since he returned to this country, and evidently he is not one of those public men who cannot exist without the limelight. The Bombay men present were all told forty. I give their names in alphabetical order:—Mr. F. G. Hartnell Anderson, Sir Athelstane Baines, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. A. R. Bonus, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. James Crerar, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. L. C. Crump, Mr. T. Hart Davies, Mr. W. Doderet, Mr. W. W. Drew, Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., Mr. C. E. Frost, Mr. R. A. Gamble, Mr. M. C. Gibb, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sir Evan James, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Sir William Lee-Warner, G. C. S. I., Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, Sir John William Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Mr. A. W. Mackie, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. W. R. Pratt, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Mr. J. A. Shillidy, Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I., Mr. V. J. Varley, Mr. A. W. Varley, Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sir Andrew Wingate, Mr. Willoughby Woodward and Mr. Hillersden Woodward. Twenty-eight of the Bombayites sat at one table at the head of which was Mr. H. S. Lawrence. Four Indian members of the service attended, namely, Mr. K. G. Gupta of the Secretary of State's Council, Mr. Kiran Chandra De and Mr. Mahim Chandra Ghosh from Eastern Bengal and Mr. Manmallia Krishna Deb, Joint Magistrate and Collector of Bengal, and others present included Lord MacDonnell, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Charles Bayley, and many more whose names are household words in various parts of India. Within a yard or two of Lord Minto sat two veterans—Mr. Walhouse (Madras) and Mr. Belli (Bengal)—who were serving in India before his Lordship was born. The Garden Party held on Wednesday was favoured with superb weather and there was, what I fancy must be, a record attendance—800.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS.

Unfortunately things are not going very well with the Indian team. It was hoped by their well-wishers, who are a legion, that after their successive defeats by Oxford and the Welshmen they would pull themselves together and make a good show on their appearance in the metropolis. The Prince of Wales and Prince George were among the spectators at Lords and there was generally an excellent attendance on the opening day of the encounter with M.C.C. But at the end of the play the match was a foregone conclusion and there was scarcely anybody on the historic cricketing ground when the contest was resumed this morning. The result you have heard. The Maharajah of Patiala's eleven were hopelessly beaten by what the *Times* calls a fairly strong, though by no means, overwhelming side. The Indians here are rather depressed at the course of events and some are saying that the team ought never to have come. This is not very sportsmanlike and I do not suppose that the visitors themselves take their reverses in other than the proper spirit. They ought to be encouraged to persevere by the recognition that is given on all sides to the points on which they are by no means to be despised. For instance, the *Daily Mail*, expert in his account of yesterday's play, observes that while their batting, apart from a really brilliant innings of 78 by Major K. M. Mistri was undistinguished, their bowling and fielding were excellent. "Indeed their keenness in this last department of the game provided," he adds, "a fine object-lesson for English county cricketers." So, if hitherto our Indian friends have been defeated, they have not been disgraced and everyone hopes that in the future matches they will have better luck.

OBITUARY.

I was glad to see the obituary article on Dr. Isidore Bernadotte, Lyon in the *Lancet*, the leading medical newspaper. Half of the notice consists of an extract from a sympathetic and warm-hearted letter by Sir George Birdwood, and a very pertinent presentment it is of the intellectual, moral, social and professional character of the late Professor of Grant Medical College. Sir George writes:—"I can bear authoritative testimony to Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon's professional efficiency and high reputation among his official colleagues, as also to his attractive character, and the affection in which he was held in Bombay. He came out to India four years before I left and was almost at once appointed to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, where he was in succession Professor of Anatomy, Professor of Chemistry, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. He was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Bombay University, in 1888. He was a distinguished chemist, and for his work as Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay was admitted in 1889 to the honour of the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He was a most accomplished lecturer, and especially deft in carrying out the experiments illustrating his chemical lectures. In this he always recalled to me George Wilson, the Extra-mural Lecturer on Chemistry, Edinburgh, and Dr. Giraud, who preceded Lyon in the chair of chemistry, Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon was a man of strong understanding, sound judgment, and good counsel; a man on whose advice the Government could always absolutely rely, and withal of unfailing industry and untiring energy; always getting through his duties, however overwhelming, with the steadiness and punctuality of clockwork and the impressive certainty of fate. Then, to crown all, there was his hearty sociability which made him a great personal success in Bombay, and equally with English people, including Scotch and Irish, and the people of India—Parsis, Moslems, and Hindus. No one was more respected by them, and no one more beloved. This is my estimate of Lyon, and it would be supported by all who knew him. I only regret that I cannot fill it in in more detail. He had one fault—that is, fault in a public man—in being utterly deficient of ambition. He was so absorbed in his duties, and so completely found his reward in the discharge of them, that he never thought either of the due recognition of his work in the sordid way of pay and pension, or in the way of honorific distinctions. While it is impossible to do anything material for a man without ability; ability, however marked, will do little out of the routine for anyone unless he has the particular knack to push his own claims or the luck to possess friends with the gift of pushfulness to assert them for him. However, the default in Lyon, as he had no family to follow after him (he never married), did no harm to anyone but himself, and will be readily forgiven him by those who knew him, and found in his utter disregard of self an added attraction to his mental gifts and most lovable moral qualities."

The Bombay colony in London has just lost another man who in another sphere served the capital of the Western Presidency well and faithfully for many years. I refer to Captain W. P. Walshe. On Tuesday last, as I passed the Conservative Club in St. James's Street, an institution of which Captain Walshe had been a member for so many years and to which he was greatly attached, I thought of him and wondered why I had not seen or heard of him for such a long time. In the early days of his retirement he used to come to see me and our conversation usually began as it ended with the woes of the country, the result of those wretched Nationalists being allowed to get the upper hand and ousting the gentry from their immemorial social and political power. Latterly his visits had ceased and he had passed quite out of notice in those circles where Anglo-Indians congregate. The trend of politics must have been a great trial to him in his closing days, for he was not only an uncompromising Loyalist but a Conservative of the old and almost extinct type. He passed away on Tuesday at the House in Earl's Court where he had resided since he came home. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

As you will have heard by telegram Mr. James Thomas Hathorntwaite, formerly the esteemed Principal of the Elphinstone College, has also joined the larger number. His death occurred in his sixty-sixth year at Boscombe on Saturday last.

A NEW ERA OF POETRY.

The new Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Dr. T. Herbert Warren, in his inaugural address in the Sheldonian Theatre, indulged in a little prophesying and it is to be hoped that he may prove a true prophet, though I fear he addresses a sceptical world. I should have thought that if ever there was a turn when poetry had been banished to the planets it was the present. He argues that roughly speaking each generation in every twenty or five and twenty years, has its new poets and artists. Twenty years, he reminds us, have elapsed since Tennyson died, though it seems only like yesterday since he crossed the bar; and a new era may be expected. The world, Dr. Warren tells us, is full of movement and was never more interesting, perhaps never more achingly interesting for young and old as he forcibly puts it. New nations are springing up, old nations are waking and reviving. Never was there more need for the intuition of the poet to interpret the new age to itself. Whence is the new poet to come? As an Oxford man and an Oxford Professor of Poetry he thinks the new star will arise in that University. "Was the Oxford of to-day,"—I quote from the report in the *Times*—"a favourable ground for the production of poets? It certainly offered many opportunities which were not present in the time of Morris and Burne-Jones. Art, science, music had all developed. What was the abiding influence of Oxford? What was the Oxford spirit? Arnold fifty years ago had formulated it as, "sweetness and light." He would be inclined to say to-day the best Oxford spirit was shown in "research with reverence." Oxford had been in days gone by a far-famed home of theology, of philosophy, a school of the historian, the economist, and the statesman. She was beginning now to be a school of Natural Science. Let her also become a nursery and a home of poets." I am afraid that the successor of Tennyson will not arrive before the Coronation. So much the worse. It is on such an occasion as this that we miss the great Victorian Poet Laureate.

OLLA PODRIDA.

There is something rather quaint about the following announcement which I clip from the *Times* of the 6th instant.

Marlow.—On Friday the 19th May, at a quarter to 12 p. m. at Salmon Arm B.C., the wife of A. J. Marlow, of a daughter.

I do not remember to have seen the precise hour of a happy event stated in this public way except in the case of the birth of a prince or a princess. Another advertisement in the same journal raises a smile.

Field Glasses.—Taken by mistake, on Sunday or Monday, June 4 or 5, from the Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks a pair of Zeiss Glasses, in leather case, with strap, stamped W. L. S.,—Please return.

And the foregoing is not the only notice of the kind that has appeared within the past few days.

It is understood that the Calcutta Mint will cast a solid silver throne or chair which His Majesty the King will use on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar. A second throne, also of solid silver, but of a different pattern, will be cast for the use of Her Majesty the Queen on the same occasion.

AFTER THE CORONATION.

THEIR MAJESTIES' PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

HUGE ENTHUSIASM OF SLEEPLESS CROWDS.

A SPECTACLE UNEQUALLED FOR BRILLIANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Telegrams received in London, announce Coronation rejoicings all over the world. The King, on his return to Buckingham Palace, performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Newfoundland Deep Sea Fishermen's Home. His Majesty touched a button, which was connected with the cable.

The illuminations in London to-night, are by far the most extensive and most brilliant on record. They are marked by many ingenious new features and there are fresh adaptations of electricity. At nightfall, the whole country was lit up by bonfires on the hill-tops, from John O'Groat's to Land's End.

King George and Queen Mary dined quietly with the Royal guests staying at Buckingham Palace.

While thousands of people were thronging the approaches to Buckingham Palace in the evening, the Prince of Wales, in naval uniform, waved his hand again and again from the top windows in response to the cheers of the crowd, going from one window to another.

The crowd sang "Rule Britannia" and "God save the King."

A Tale of Accidents.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Owing to the rain, the illuminations on the vessels of the fleet, assembled at Spithead yesterday evening, have been postponed until to-day.

The drizzle did not interfere with the enjoyment of the vast crowds, viewing the illuminations in London. The crowds were most orderly and there were, comparatively speaking, extremely few casualties yesterday. Eighty-eight cases were treated at the hospitals, mostly cases of fainting, the result of a night-long vigil and lack of food.

The most serious cases were those of two ladies, who sustained broken legs.

A Canadian officer fractured his skull, owing to a fall from his horse.

There were some fatalities in the provinces, one person being killed at Lyme Regis, owing to the explosion of a gun, one at Barnstaple through the collapse of an arch, one each at Cowes and Carnarvon, both accidents being due to horses bolting during processions, while one fatality occurred at Cambridge, where a man fell whilst fixing decorations.

The Fleet at Spithead had a holiday yesterday, and international sports were arranged. The Admiralty gave a dinner to a thousand foreign and five hundred British bluejackets at Portsmouth.

The Second Great Spectacle.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Sleepless London, after whole-hearted rejoicings amidst the amazingly beautiful illuminations remained to line the streets for to-day's Royal progress. The lengthy circular route, via Trafalgar Square, St. Paul's, the Mansion House and London Bridge, through the Borough, then returning via Westminster Bridge, Whitehall, the Mall, to Buckingham Palace, gave ample room for the great multitude which assembled.

Each of the wonderful decorative scheme had a beauty of its own, in which it tried to outvie the others. Never before had such an effective scheme of decoration been conceived and executed.

The troops lining the whole length of the route made a brave show of bold colour groups.

Lord Kitchener inspected his sixty thousand troops, and gave the final touches to the arrangements. The Colonial and Indian sections assembled on the Embankment and proceeded to their position at the head of the Royal progress.

A Brilliant Procession.

At last the mounted police rode out, heading the Royal procession, and then followed a brilliant spectacle, the Life Guards, the Dragoon Guards, the Dragoons and Lancers, batteries of Artillery and bluejackets with guns, Territorials and Colonial contingents representing the Dominions beyond the seas.

Then came the first carriage, containing Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada), and Mr. and Mrs Fisher (Australia), followed by a detachment of New Zealanders.

In the second carriage were General and Mrs. Botha (South Africa) and Sir Joseph and Lady Ward (New Zealand.)

In the third carriage were Sir E. P. and Lady Morris (Newfoundland), followed by the Canadian contingent; in the fourth, Sir Charles King-Harman (Cyprus), followed by the South African contingent; in the fifth, Sir Walter Egerton and Sir Alfred Sharpe, followed by Canadians; in the sixth, the Sultan of Perak followed by the Rhodesians; and the seventh, the Sultan of Kedah, followed by the Protectorate troops.

Then came the Indian procession with mounted Indian officers, followed by six carriages containing Maharajahs and Rajahs. The band of the Hussars came next.

The Hero of the Hour.

General Botha was the hero of the hour. He was enthusiastically applauded by Colonials and by people on the stands who shouted greetings. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Joseph Ward were also warmly received.

The South African, New Zealand and Canadian troops were given rousing cheers and the Indian Princes were particularly attractive.

Amid the booming of guns and an outburst of sunshine, following on a slight shower, Their Majesties' procession left the Palace and was received with tumultuous and joyous greetings.

The Colonial and Indian processions stretched over a mile ahead. The composition of the Royal procession was most superb, every branch of the British service being represented. It was headed by the Horse Guards with five bands following at intervals.

Afterwards came the Indian orderlies and the King's Aides-de-Camps, among whom Lord Roberts and Sir John French were singled out for applause by the people.

Then three carriages, containing the officers of State, the Lord Mayor on horse-back, the Indian Aides-de-Camp and Colonial and Indian escorts, passed in succession, and prepared the way for the Sovereign's escort of Horse Guards, preceding the State coach, which was drawn by the well-known team of eight cream horses. Lord Kitchener rode on the right hand.

The King's Gratification.

In spite of alternating shower and sunshine, Their Majesties drove in an open State landau. The great shouting almost drowned the strains of the National Anthem played by the bands. Handkerchiefs were waved and the enthusiasm was tremendous.

The King wore a field marshal's uniform and looked well, happy and gratified. The Queen wore white, with a large blue hat trimmed with ostrich feathers.

The pageant moved in majesty along its appointed course, while guns boomed and the bells of St Paul's rang out, and acclamations greeted Their Majesties in one unceasing roar.

Arrived at Temple Bar a halt was made, while the customary formalities were carried out in order that the Sovereign might gain admission to the City. Crossing London Bridge the procession passed to the Surrey side of the Thames and gave that section of London's population a much-welcomed opportunity of acclaiming Their Majesties. The cortege then concluded its progress through the south side, passing back again over Westminster Bridge, across which was erected a magnificent triple archway in the style of the middle ages, decorated with heraldic emblems and coloured sculptures of Coronation scenes. In the central archway was a portcullis supporting the Rose of England.

The final stages of the procession lay through Parliament Square and Whitehall and along the Mall back to Buckingham Palace.

Their Majesties' long progress had been one continued ovation which the King and Queen had graciously acknowledged, bowing right and left. When the State carriage had disappeared within the gates of the Palace the cheering still continued and burst forth anew into a mighty roar, when Their Majesties appeared on the balcony to acknowledge the plaudits of the multitude.

LATER.

In the Royal progress, to-day, the Indian procession was headed by a band of Scot's Greys. Then came Sir Edmund Barrow and a number of officers on horseback. These were followed by six carriages. In the first was the Gaekwar of Baroda; in the second, the Maharaja Holkar and the Aga Khan, and in the third, the Begum of Bhopal with her sons. In the fourth were the Maharaja of Patiala, the Raja Dhiraj and the Raja of Shahpura; in the fifth, the Raja of Rajpipla and the Raja of Pudukota, and in the sixth, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal and the Sahiba. Finally came the band of the 7th Hussars. All were heartily cheered by the crowd.

The King's Reply to Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy :—

The Viceroy to His Majesty the King-Emperor. Telegram, 22nd June 1911 :—"With humble duty I beg to offer to your Majesty and the Queen-Empress most loyal and respectful congratulations on behalf of myself and of the Government of India on this very memorable and auspicious occasion."

His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Viceroy. Telegram, 22nd June 1911 :—"The Queen-Empress and I received with much pleasure the message you conveyed in your telegram from the Government and people of India on our Coronation Day. Will you convey to them our sincere thanks and assure them that we appreciate their loyal sentiments."

VISITING INDIAN CHIEFS.

The following is the official list of Indian Chiefs and notables visiting England for the Coronation:—Major-Gen. his Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindhia Bahadur, of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and party; Major-Gen. his Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and party; Col. his Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Kuch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B., Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the King-Emperor; her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Kuch Behar, C.I., and party; Col. his Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and party; his Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Bahadur, of Baroda, G.C.S.I.; her Highness the Maharani Saheba, of Borada, C.I., and party; his Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur of Indore; her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Indore and party; her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Colonel Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, and party; his Highness Maharaja Summair Singh of Jodhpur; his Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Bhupindar Singh Bahadur, of Patiala and party; his Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Waghji Ravaji, of Morvi, G.C.I.E. and party; his Highness Thakor Saheb (Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji of Gondal, G.C.I.E., M.D., LL.D.; her Highness the Rani Saheba, of Gondal, C. I. and party; his Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Gambhir Sinhji, of Rajpipla and party; his Highness Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur of Pudukota; his Highness Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.; Raja Dhiraj Sir Naharsingh of Shahpura; K.C.I.E., and Rajkumar Sardarsingh of Shahpura; the Tikka Saheb of Nabha and the Tikka Saheba of Nabha; Nawabzada Mir Ali Nawaz Khan of Khairpur; Rajkumar Mahajitsingh of Kapurthala; Rajkumar Amarjitsingh of Kapurthala and Rajkumar Karamjitsingh of Kapurthala; Shriment Sadashiva Rao Khase Saheb Puar of Dewas; the Hon'ble the Raja of Kanika; Rajkumar Jaswant Rikh of Tajpur; Sirdar Charanjit Singh of Kapurthala; Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur; Sirdar Darshan Singh of Vahali; the Nawabzada of Dacca; the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., Tiwana of the Shahpur District; Sardar Narayan Rao Bolia Saheb of Indore; Sirdar Balbir Singh of Hyderabad; Raja Naushaad Ali Khan, Talukdar in Oudh; Kumar Shri Lakhuba of Jamnagar; the Right Hon'ble Saiyid Amir Ali, P.C., C.I.E., LL.D., and Mrs. Amir Ali; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai, Bt; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bt. and Lady Petit; Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bt; Sir Dorabji Tata and Lady Tata; Mr. Ratan Tata and Mrs. Ratan Tata; Mr. Tribhowandass Manguldass Nathubhai; Mr. Fazalbhai M. Chinoy; the Hon'ble Mr. Gholam Hussain Ariff, Member, Bengal Legislative Council; the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nash Basu, Member, Bengal Legislative Council; the Hon'ble Mr. G. Raghuva Rao Pantak, Member, Madras Legislative Council; Mr. Justice Chettur Sankaran Nair, C. I. E., and Mrs. Nair; Mrs. H. Rustomjee Faridoonjee; Maung Thein Maung and Mrs. Thein Maung; Maung Phroo; Maung Ba Dun, Barrister-at-Law; Maung On Ghine, C. I. E., and Mrs. On Ghine; Saiyad Hosain Bilgrami, C. S. I.; and Rao Bahadur Indraraj Singh, Zamindar of Kamptee, Bhandara District.

CAMP OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

It was certain, says the "Times," that the camp of the Indian Coronation Contingent at Hampton Court would be a notable example of good organisation and management. For some months the Military Secretariat at the India Office has been engaged in preparatory measures, and Sir Beauchamp Duff and his Staff officer, Major T. B. Scott are not the sort of military administrators who leave much to chance. But with some experience of big mixed camps, I was genuinely surprised and forcibly impressed by the result of the very close examination which I have just been enabled to make in company with the commandant, Col. M. J. Tighe, who arrived two or three weeks ago, and has since been busily engaged in getting things into shape. A more complete or better thought-out set of arrangements it would be difficult to conceive, and not a single detail of scores which have to be taken into anxious consideration in a case like this has been neglected. This is in great measure to be ascribed to Col. Tighe's own singular qualifications. Not only is he a first-class soldier, with a D. S. O. and seven campaigns to his credit, and, of course, a very wide experience of Indian troops; he has also been a cantonment magistrate, a most useful preparation for a post such as he now holds. Again, he was present, as a double company commander, with the last Indian Contingent that camped at Hampton Court, and he has carefully corrected some of the mistakes committed in that connection.

Probably no colonel ever had such a variegated and, in some respects, such an important command as that which Col. Tighe is about to exercise. It numbers in all 706, including sixty-four Volunteer officers, who will not sleep in camp, but will attend all parades. There are thirty-four British officers who will live in the camp, six warrant officers, 219 native officers of the Regular Indian Army, and thirty-three from the Imperial Service Troops. These with seventy-seven followers: will be accommodated in tents, mostly of the familiar bell variety in the beautiful Home Park at Hampton Court, the whole camp being enclosed by a seven-foot corrugated iron fence. On entering the enclosure one comes at once upon the tents of the British officers, and the separate larger tents reserved for dining, ante-room, and reception purposes. Not far from these is a special dining tent for some of the officers of the Imperial Service Troops who live in the European style. There are also three large reception tents set aside, in which Indian officers can receive their friends. The tents of the Indian officers are practically on the same lines those of the British officers each being floored and provided with simple camp furniture. Ample space has been left between the tents, and the precautions against fire are very complete.

When one turns to the more domestic details, it becomes clear that everything possible has been done to meet all conceivable requirements. The classification throughout is under three heads, Mussulmans, Sikhs, and Hindoos, and for each there are, of course, separate cook-houses, and also slaughter-houses, since a Mussulman cannot eat flesh unless the throat of the animal has been cut, whereas the Sikh or Goorkha butcher slaughters by decapitation. There is a fine large store-room for rations and spare kits, and three large washhouses, where ablutions to the extent of ten gallons of water per man per diem can be comfortably carried out in privacy. There is a complete section of a field hospital with twenty-four beds, which, it is hoped, may enjoy the same immunity from occupation as on the occasion of the last camp. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, and include an incinerator of a type which has been found very effective in India. Finally, there is a well-appointed dhobi ghat, where the garments of Contingent will be beaten to snowy whiteness on slabs much smoother than those on which the operation is performed by many Indian river banks.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

THE following details regarding the arrival of the King at Portsmouth on June 24 have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth :—

When the King arrives by train at 12-30 p. m. on June 24 at the south railway jetty he will be received by the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, with personal staff, and the Admiral Superintendent the General Officer Commanding the Southern Cast Defences with his personal staff and the Mayor of Portsmouth with the Town Clerk will also be present. A guard of honour of seamen and marines will be paraded on the jetty.

When the Royal Standard is broken on board the "Victoria and Albert" it is to be saluted by the "Victory," but not by any other ship. At 2 p.m. the "Victoria and Albert" will proceed out of harbour preceded by the Trinity yacht "Irene," and followed by his Majesty's yacht "Alexandra," the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," and the "Fire Queen" in the order named.

The Fleet at Spithead is not to salute until the signal to do so is made from the "Victoria and Albert," when approaching the lines, and similarly on her leaving the lines to return to harbour. At 2-30 p.m. the "Victoria and Albert" will enter the lines and after the Review will anchor about 4-15 p.m. in the position assigned to her. His Majesty will then receive all British flag officers whose flags are flying in the Fleet at Spithead, all foreign flag officers, and the commanding officers of foreign ships of war not carrying a flag officer. The officers on the staffs of flag officers attending the reception are not required to go on board the "Victoria and Albert." In order that there may be no delay in boarding his Majesty's yacht and to reduce the number of boats that will go alongside her flag officers are requested to arrange to go as many together as possible. After the reception, the yachts will weigh and return to harbour, being berthed at the south railway jetty at about 6 p.m.

The Fleet will be illuminated from 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. on the day of the Review, the executive signal for the illumination being given from the "Lord Nelson."

The Chinese cruiser "Hai-Chi," which is to represent the Chinese Government at the Coronation Review, arrived at Plymouth on June 4, and will remain there until about June 17. The cruiser is in command of Admiral Tong, and has on board Admiral Ching, who has come especially to represent the Chinese Navy. The "Hai-Chi" is a second-class cruiser, with a crew of 400 and fifty officers.

P. AND O. SHIPS.

Of the P. and O. Company's ships employed by the Government to accommodate guests of the nation at the Coronation Naval Review, the "Dongola" will be placed at the disposal of visitors from the Colonies and of Colonial Premiers. On the "Plassy" special envoys, members of the Diplomatic Corps and Privy Councillors will be entertained, and on the "Soudan" Admiralty officials and members of the Press. The "Mongolia," of 10,500 tons, has been expressly assigned for the accommodation of the Indian Princess and of Indian Government officials. Besides the above the Company's steamship "Mooltan," of 10,500 tons, been assigned anchorage on the review ground.

FURTHER GATHERINGS IN BOMBAY.

Religious Services.

A gathering of the Pathare Prabhu community was held in Zaoba's Mandir, Pallaw Road, in response of an invitation issued by a few ladies and for the purpose of celebrating Coronation Day. The temple was lavishly decorated and the images gorgeously bedecked with costly jewellery. From the early morning 'Chowghada' native music exclusively employed to solemnise an auspicious occasion, was constantly playing on the verandah of the building reminding the passers-by on the Pallow Road of the preparations made inside the temple to welcome a assemblage in the afternoon to congratulate and bless the King and Queen of England and the Emperor and Empress of India. From 2 o'clock, persons of all ages and both sexes began to arrive in the temple. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a few verses composed specially for the occasion by Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar and Mr. R. B. Kirtikar in Marathi. Mr. Justice G. S. Rao moved "That the Pathare Prabhu Community beg to offer to Their Gracious Majesties King-Emperor George V. and Queen-Empress Mary their heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation, and their devout prayers to the Almighty God for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity." This was agreed to with enthusiasm. A well-known religious preacher then held 'Harikirtan,' taking as his theme the exploits of Shri Ramchandra and occasionally drew comparison between the characteristics of that great Indian ruler and the those of King-Emperor George V. as shadowed forth in His Majesty's rule. Coffee was then served and the meeting broke up with three cheers to Their Imperial Majesties.

The Khoja followers of H. H. the Aga Khan held a special prayer meeting at Khoja Shia Tmami Esmaili Jamatkhana, No. 90, Civil Lines, Poona, to pray for Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary and for the prosperity of Great Britain. The Jamatkhana had been decorated for the occassion by Mr. Goolamhoosein Kassum, Agent to His Highness the Aga Khan G. C. I. E.

On Thursday evening Hari Kirtan or Katha was performed at the Samasta Chandra Seniya Kayastha Prabhoo Samajonnatee Samaj Hall at Dadar, in commemoration of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen of England. Over 200 members of the Kayastha Prabhoo community, residing at Dadar, Matunga and Thana, were present and prayed for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity. The ceremony ended with the distribution of sweets, "pan supari," "attar-gulab," etc.

A very large assembly met at the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue for the special service. The Synagogue was illuminated and decorated. Mr. G. Mosse, the Trustee and Manager of the Synagogue, requested Mr. Solomon Moses to deliver a sermon on the occasion. The Ark was afterward opened by Mr. Samuel Ezekiel, when a special service was read by the Minister of the Synagogue. Blessings were invoked upon Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, and the Royal Family. The National Anthem was sung in Hebrew.

Meetings of Congratulation.

A meeting of the Young Men's Mahommedan Association of Bombay, was held on Thursday at 4-30 p.m., in the Anjuman Hall under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., amidst a crowded audience to celebrate the King's Coronation. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Khan Saheb Ahmed Dewji, Messrs. Haji Suleman Abdul Waheb, Moulavi Abdul Nunim Bakza, Moulavi Abdulla Ahmed, Moulavi Abdul Rehman Jitayker, Moulavi Abdulla Ahmed, Mr. Ali Akbar, Shams A. Tyabjee, Kadee C. Tyabjee, Husein B. Tyabjee, Dr. Badruddin Lukmani, Dr. Abdul Razak, Sheikh Fazulabhoy Lukmani, Reekabhoy M. Booty, Kazi Abdul Razaq, Kazi Abdul Rahim, Abdul Kader Khatkhatay, Haji Ibrahim Jitaker, Abdul Gafoor Desai, Haji Esmail Ahmedabade, Setha Ismail Haji Dawood, Taher Ali M. Kajiji and many others. The president, in opening the proceedings, said that that was the day that every caste and creed in every nook and corner of India was joyous for his King's Coronation, consequently they had assembled there, and, Mahomedans, it was their duty to celebrate the auspicious occasion as enjoined by Islam. It was their duty to express their loyalty to the Throne as British subjects for the blessing of the British Raj were manifold and untold. The freedom of religion and safety enjoyed by them were beyond praise. Six years ago, Their Majesties were in India personally to see their subjects, and they tried to win their hearts and the idea they took home was that India should be ruled with sympathy. No doubt they would know that in December next Their Majesties would again visit India to be crowned in Delhi, before their Indian subjects. It was usual for the president to introduce the lecturer to them and he would say that Shamsul Ulama Moulana Shibli Momani was not unknown to them. His zeal for the Mahomedans and their cause was beyond praise. Moulana Shibli then amidst cheers delivered his lecture, in the course of which he said that Islam enjoins on every true Moslem to obey his King and they had assembled there for that very reason. He said that as a Moulvi, politics were Greek to him, and his lecture would not include them, but what he would say would be all religious. He further said that the blessings of British Raj were many. Everyone enjoyed freedom of speech regarding religion and safety. The speaker then dilated upon the religious history of the times of the Prophet and concluded his lecture by wishing a long and prosperous reign to their Shah-in-Shah, and took his seat amidst cheers. Then Messrs. Syed Abdul Wahed and M. U. Nazim recited poems eulogising the Coronation of the King and synchronising the date of his enthronement. Afterwards Mr. Shaikh Adam proposed, that "the Young Men's Mahomedan Association on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay in meeting assembled this day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., wishes long life and prosperity to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on this auspicious occasion of the Coronation." This was seconded by Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadiri and passed unanimously. Mr. Syed Ebrahim proposed that the resolution be communicated by telegram to the Viceroy. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Shaikh Gulam Husein and was also passed unanimously. The lecturer and the president were then garlanded, and, after the distribution of coffee and flowers, the meeting dispersed.

A meeting of the leading piece-goods merchants, trading in Bombay and having their bungalows in Borivli and of the residents of Borivli was held in the 'Ram Mandir' and in a spirit of loyalty prayers were offered for the long lives of His Most Gracious Sovereign, the Emperor George V. and Empress Mary and for the long continuance of the British Raj. In commemoration of this event Kitson lights have been introduced in certain parts of the district of Borivli from Coronation day

To celebrate the Coronation of H. M. King George V, the students of the Elphinstone College Hostel, held a meeting in the Hostel Reading Room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Among those present were Principal and Mrs. Muller, and other members of the College staff and the students. Principal Muller was voted to the Chair. He opened the proceedings, with a short speech. At the beginning of the proceedings the students recited benedictions in various languages to the accompaniment of music. Then the Superintendent, Mr. B. J. G. Shastri, M.A., moved the resolution that a message that, "the Elphinstonians, assembled in a public meeting, beg to send their most loyal and respectful congratulations to Their Majesties the King and Queen on their Coronation, and devoutly pray for their long life, happy and prosperous rule," be sent to the Government for favour of transmission to their Majesties." Mr. B. J. G. Shastri, M.A., in a short speech moved the resolution. He said that King George personally has won the hearts of all Indians by his constant, kind and sympathetic interest in the Indian people and by his honouring them while coming to India to be crowned their Emperor.

The resolution was supported by Messrs G. I. Patel and Shahabuddin B. Mulla, B. A.

Mr. Haji then sang the National Anthem, and the meeting, after those present had partaken of refreshments and listened to a musical entertainment, dispersed amidst cheers for Their Majesties.

Loyal Messages.

After holding a religious service and prayer meeting the following telegram was sent by the members of the Bahai community in Bombay to the Private Secretary to H. M. King George V :—"The Bahai community of India express their heartfelt congratulations and joy at His Majesty's Coronation and pray that the Almighty may give him long life to rule over them."

The following reply has been received to the above telegram of congratulation from the Private Secretary to H. M. the King-Emperor:—"I am commanded by the King and Queen to thank you and all who joined with you for the loyal sentiments to which your telegram gives expression."

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla by the Moslem Community at Nagpur :—"The President of the Moslem, Union Gymkhana, Nagpur, respectfully offers on their behalf and on behalf of the Moslem Community of Nagpur, loyal congratulation on His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation and assures His Majesty of the ever abiding loyalty and devotion of the community to the British Throne."

At a meeting of the Maharashtriya Aikya Vardhak Samaj held in the Marhatta-Mitra Office, Chameli-wadi, Byculla, it was decided to send the following telegram to H. E. the Governor :—"The Maharashtriya Aikya Vardhak Samaj beg to offer their warmest congratulations to King George V and the Queen on the happy occasion of their coronation."

The following telegram was despatched to the Governor of Madras :—"The Persian Anjuman of Madras beg that H. E. the Governor will be pleased to convey Their Majesties our respectful and hearty congratulations on this auspicious day. It is our earnest prayer that His Majesty, with his gracious Consort, will live long to wear the Imperial crown and that he will be destined to win growing love of his devoted subjects and grace, peace and prosperity prevail throughout his vast empire."

The President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, has sent the following message to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor :—"On behalf of Bombay Moslems Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, lays at the foot of the Throne loyal and humble congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation and pray that Their Majesties may have a long, glorious and peaceful reign."

Mofussil Celebrations.

CALCUTTA.

In observance of Coronation Day in Calcutta, almost all the Hindu temples in Northern Calcutta were decorated and special prayers were offered. At Kalighat, the priests held special services, invoking the blessings of the goddess upon Their Majesties. At noon there was the "Purnahuti Hom" (huge sacrifices of fire) and the chanting "mantras" in which about fifty Brahmins took part. This was followed by a distribution of alms to the poor. The Jains decorated their temples, and offered prayers to Pareshanath and entertained the poor. The Buddhists of Calcutta, consisting of Chinese, Burmese, Ceylonese, Tibetans and Chittagonians, assembled before the huge bronze image of Buddha at Kapalitola to invoke the blessings of their Lord for Their Majesties in particular, and for peace all over the world. The Mahomedans assembled at the different mosques in gay attire and offered special prayers. The Sangit Samaj distributed alms to the poor and destitute and entertained the homeless. European and Eurasian schoolboys assembled at the Town Hall, where they were entertained by Mr. Elahi Bux and Justice Holmwood and Mrs. Holmwood presented gifts. In the evening, a large number of Sankirtan-parties paraded the streets, singing songs, specially composed for the occasion.

The Corporation of Calcutta held a special meeting and sent the following telegram to Their Majesties:—"The Corporation of Calcutta in special meeting assembled, respectfully tender their loyalty and devotion to Their Majesties on this auspicious day of their Coronation."

A volunteer Church parade was held at St. John's Church in the morning at 8-30 a.m. The volunteers turned out in large force and the congregation was so large that many could not find their seats. The form of service was that commended for general use by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York and the music was as arranged by Sir John Bridge. Revd. S. Scott conducted the service. The troops in Fort also paraded in the early morning for Church service in the Garrison Church. The parade was witnessed by many people.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was also filled with worshippers, when solemn high mass was celebrated. The Revd. Father Neut's service was most impressive. Special music was sung and Father Neut delivered an eloquent address.

The official service was held in the evening at St. Paul's Cathedral and was attended by the Chief Justice and eight Judges of the High Court, wearing full wigs and robes, the Chairman and members, both European and Indian, of the Corporation of Calcutta, representatives of various Consulates, a number of Government officials and the members of Calcutta Light Horse. Here again the congregation was exceedingly large and included many Indians. A special form of service was used, the Revd. R Stuart and the Revd. J. Godher officiating. Trumpeters were in attendance and a fanfare was sounded prior to and after the Revd. A. Stuart had read the form of the solemnities of the Coronation Service. The singing of the National Anthem concluded a historic and solemn service.

A united Scottish service was held at St. Andrew's Church at the same hour and conducted by Revd. G. J. Chree, Revd. J. Macrae and other Scottish ministers.

Services were held also at the Wesleyan Church, Sudder Street, the Old Church in Mission Row, St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row, and at the Jewish Synagogues.

SACHIN.

Thursday being the Coronation Day of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, a parade of the State Armed Police and Bodyguard was held in the Fort compound at 8-30 a.m. The Nawab Saheb and all the heads of departments, Sardars, Jagirdars and leading subjects attended. A "feu de joie" and a Royal salute of 31 guns were fired and the State band played the National Anthem. The State banner was hoisted on the flag staff and three cheers were given by all assembled for His Majesty. Sweetmeats were distributed to all the school children in the State schools and grain was given to the poor. Short term prisoners were released. A State Durbar was held at 11-30 a.m. and was largely attended. Patriotic and loyal speeches were made by the Dewan Saheb and other officials, and it was decided to send a cable to His Majesty the King-Emperor through the Political Agent. At night, there was a banquet in honour of the occasion at His Highness's town house at Surat to which all the Government officials and leading citizens and Sardars in Surat were invited.

RANEBENNUR.

The citizens of Ranebennur assembled on Thursday evening, headed by Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik in the Municipal Hall, to celebrate Their Majesties' Coronation. After appropriate prayers and speeches, sweets were distributed to the school-children who had assembled in full force. Three hearty cheers were given for Their Gracious Majesties, the King-Emperor George V and the Queen-Empress Mary. A procession with bands was held and bonfires were lighted. At the temples, mosques and other religious buildings, fervent prayers were offered for the peaceful reign, long life and prosperity to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India and the Royal Family. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the town.

BROACH.

The R. S. Dalal High School celebrated the Imperial Coronation under the presidency of Mr. Otto Rothfeld, B.A., I. C. S., the Collector. The gathering was attended by the Hon'ble Sardar R. B. Motilal Chunilal and other leading citizens and Government officers. The Headmaster Mr. Adhyaru read out the life of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor and the speech prepared by the Educational Department for the occasion. The attractive feature of the programme were Persian and English poems, and dialogue on Coronation, and a Sanscrit dialogue between Karan and Asvathama on the battlefield of Panipat from "Veni Sankar Natak."

HUBLI.

A large gathering of the public of Hubli assembled on the Municipal grounds, which were gaily decorated in response to the invitation issued by Mr. K. R. Valvekar, Chairman of the Municipal School Board, to celebrate the Coronation of Their Gracious Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen Mary. The local officials and leading citizens were present. Messrs. Valvekar, Kalyanpurker, Bhate Sayad and Gutal made speeches, giving a short history of His Majesty's life and pointing out the benefits of British rule. Verses, specially composed for the occasion, were sung by the schoolboys and girls. Sweets were distributed to four thousand school-children. After the National Anthem had been sung, the meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for Their Majesties. The assembly then went through the town in procession with Their Majesties' photograph on a beautiful sandalwood palanquin presented by Shidkaradha Swami.

LAHORE.

The occasion of the Coronation was celebrated here by the various communities in the afternoon and evening. The Hindu Sabha organised school tournaments and wrestling matches besides other entertainments. The Muslim League gave a garden party in the Muslim Club, and at 9-30 p.m. was held the evening party given by the Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal, Bar.-at-Law, at which the Judges of the Chief Court and the leading residents of the town, European and Indian, attended. The spacious house was tastefully decorated and illuminated, and the party was a great success.

BANGALORE.

The closing phases of the Coronation demonstrations in Bangalore, were a brilliant State Ball at the Residency where the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Hugh Dally entertained a large gathering of Civil and millitary officers and ladies of their families, and the marshalling of about 7,000 school children on the Maidan, where they saluted the flag and cheered. At 8 p.m., a great pyrotechnic display took place, which attracted about 15,000 spectators. All the business places in the town closed on Coronation Day and illuminations were general.

POONA.

A public meeting of the Maratha community of Poona was held on Thursday under the auspices of the Maratha Vyvharic Shikshan Mandli to offer their most hearty congratulations to Their Most Gracious Majesties King George the Fifth and Queen Mary. Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker, J.P., Municipal Councillor and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay took the chair.

After the distribution of "pan supari," "attar-gulab," and sweatmeats to the school-children, the meeting dispersed.

KURLA.

Coronation Day was celebrated in Kurla by a public meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Soman, a leading citizen of the place. This meeting was held in the Hall of the local Municipal School which was decorated for the occasion. There was a large attendance.

Speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered by Messrs. Bhave, Prof. Ranade, and Kusumgar. Prayers were offered to the Almighty for the bestowing upon our beloved Emperor and Queen Mary long life and cloudless prosperity. At the end of the proceedings, the president expressed it, as the opinion of the whole meeting, that India occupied an important place in the affections of the King-Emperor. After the distribution of "pan" "attar," "gulab" and flowers, the National Anthem was sung to the accompaniment of the band. Three cheers were given for Their Majesties, King George V. and Queen Mary.

KARACHI.

Coronation Day was observedon Thursday as a day of great rejoicing. The morning broke with the booming of guns in the Royal salute and parade services were held at 9 a. m. in all the churches where there are Government Chaplains, and the Holy Trinity, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's and the Methodist Church, Karachi, and at St. Paul's at Manora. In addition to thanksgiving prayers were offered in all other places of worship. The attendance at the Holy Trinity Church was exceptional. Places were reserved in the church for all heads of departments and Consular officers and officers and men of troops belonging to the Church of England. The Commissioner in Sind and the General Officer commanding attended the service with their respective staffs and the service was fully choral. The Service concluded with the "Te Deum."

After the Service the troops were drawn up in the form of a hollow square before the main entrance of the church and Col. Price, the General Officer Commanding, pinned a long service medal on the breast of Sub-Conductor Page of the Supply and Transport Corps.

All places of business were closed but there were few demonstrations, most public bodies and individuals reserving themselves for the occasion of the Durbar in December. In the evening the buildings and grounds of Government House and the Sind Club were brilliantly illuminated. At Government House a large reception was held at which all classes of society, European and Indian, were represented. The Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband welcomed the guests most cordially and took every means possible to secure their comfort.

LUCKNOW.

In honour of the King's Coronation, the office premises of the All-India Moslem League were tastefully decorated with evergreens bunting and flags. Illuminations on a large scale were lighted at night. English and Native Bands were in attendance and sweets were freely distributed to the children.

BAGALKOT.

In celebration of Coronation Day at Bagalkot in the morning was held a police parade and a salute was fired. In the afternoon a procession of people 5,000 strong with the photographs of the King and Queen in palanquins paraded the tour. The officials, pleaders, merchants and landholders were present, and about 1,000 poor people were fed while sweetmeats were distributed to the schoolboys and girls. A large meeting was held in the municipal school which was tastefully decorated. The King's biography was read and the National Anthem was sung in English and the vernaculars. Prayers were offered for the King's long life.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Coronation Day opened with the Royal salute in the Camp. Among the Christian bodies comprising a goodly share of the citizens of this place an hour of prayer and praise was appointed during the forenoon at the various places of worship. At the S. P. G. Mission Church, a carefully translated and adapted order of the prescribed service was used. In the New American Marathi Mission Church under the leadership of its pastor the Rev. S R. Modak a service was conducted bringing together all Christians of Nonconformist communions. Hymns of Native and English meters were sung by soloists or by the Congegation. The Rev. Narayan Waman Tilak read parts of a production from his fluent pen—a poem in Marathi entitled "Britannia."

In the city the pupils of the Municip

survey of the coming aeroplane. As Queen Victoria used to say pathetically of the strain entailed on her by the incessant watching of public affairs, "remember I must always be in office.' Just as there was no holiday for her, so can there never be any cessation on the part of a conscientious King of watchful regard of all that passes that can affect his countrymen.

It may be that the chosen representatives of the party in power, for the time being, do not agree with him, and that he therefore cannot do as he desires for their good, but his opinion will always be known to his Privy Council and must always have its weight, whether they reject it, or disagree with it, or determine not to listen to it. He is the permanent watchman : the aliniters are the temporary watchmen. It is for those only placed in power for a time to decree the action a nation takes. They are responsible and when they fail to please their masters—the constituencies, they are replaced to give way to another band again holding temporary place.

It stands to reason that the one man whom they are bound to take into their confidence, as have their predecessors taken him into their confidence, must possess an experience and knowledge, rapidly acquired, of contrary opinions, and of their causes which no other man in either of the rival parties possesses. Such a man, who may be asked and must give his opinion at any moment, must fulfil a useful function in the deliberations of the governing body, though each of the Ministers in turn may fancy himself individually better equipped to form a judgment than is his King. These words do not apply to any very young Sovereign ; they apply only to the matured man in that place. But youth is a fault, if fault it be, very easily cured.

Briefly the conclusion of this matter is this, namely, that a constitutional King may do almost inestimable good, and on the other hand can do but very little harm to the body politic. In regard to his personal character, the absence of morality may deprive him of influence, but the immorality of any leading minister is more important. Good example in high places is precious. It is doubly so "in that fierce light that beats upon a throne," but it brings its own punishment with it far quicker when the scene is the public stage of Monarchy than it does in the less conspicuous evil of the corruption of a Minister.

In our days we have the threefold blessings of conspicuous family virtue, of honest candour in discussion, and unswerving fair play and support to the chosen Government of the day enthroned in the person of the Sovereign. He has followed the guidance of his great predecessors. The voice of the wakener from sleep will be the voice of the watchman able to see from the hill the signs that his people must be up and doing.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Route for the Procession.

The Municipal Commissioner has issued the following note:—

The following route has been approved by Government for the procession of Their Majesties on the 2nd December, in place of that previously announced: From the Apollo Bunder, by Rampart Row, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruikshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road, Esplanade Road, Mayo Road back to Apollo Bunder.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

THE Mansion House Fund for providing a memorial in London of King Edward amounts to £60,500, which is exclusive of the minimum contribution of £5,000, promised by the authorities of the Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. Recent donations include:—Mr. Robert Gardiner, £10 ; Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A., Mr. William Woodward (Mayor of Hampstead), and Mr. Rowland Plumbe, £5 5s. each; and Mr. Henry Northcroft, £5.

A SUGGESTED SITE FOR THE STATUE.

Mr. Basil Holmes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, has suggested to the Lord Mayor's Committee that a site for the memorial might be found on the paved space, built out as required, in front of the National Gallery. A platform could be made providing a space ample in area for the reception of the base, or pedestal, of any likely memorial. In such a position the memorial would be seen from a long way down Whitehall, as the road is not at right angles with the square. Although in the midst of traffic, the memorial would not be vulgarised or soiled thereby, as is the case when a memorial is placed in a street or at the junction of streets, as a sort of glorified refuge. It would always be seen in comfort by any number of people on all sides and at varying levels. Much desirable architectural treatment could, if necessary, be introduced, and might do away with the necessity of the existing corner staircases. With the "Sea Power" in front and Art behind, the memorial would be in the midst of dignified surroundings, and Mr. Holmes thinks that no site yet suggested presents so many advantages as regards visibility and accessibility to the largest number of people who would be brought into daily contact therewith. If Gordon's statue were found to be too near, it could be placed in a suitable position on one side of the square.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHEME.

A scheme suggested by Lord Tenterden to purchase the Crystal Palace as a permanent memorial to King Edward VII. has met with very gratifying support from all parts of the world. Among the contributors, the residents of Sydenham are well to the front, one of the most cordial letters accompanying a handsome donation coming from Mrs. August Manns, widow of the late musical conductor, who was for so many years identified with the Palace. The musical words generally is rallying well round the promoters of the scheme, Madame Albani being among the more prominent supporters who have pledged themselves to help the movement in every way they can. The Bishops of Winchester, Oxford and Ely have sent subscriptions, and Earl Grey has testified to Canada's interest in similar fashion. But perhaps the most striking feature about the response is the number of contributions from the Colonies and abroad. One gentleman writes from Barbary to say that he visted the Crystal Palace when he was staying in England, and that it would be a great shame to allow it to be demolished. His letter is but typical of many others received from equally remote spots. A Sydenham resident has helped the movement in a novel fashion by presenting the organisers with a milion specially designed stamps, the proceeds from the sales of which are to be devoted to the fund. The anonymous donor paid for the designing and then entrusted the engraving to one of the best-known firms in the City, who have produced the stamp in 240 different shades and colours. They are being sold at four a penny, the idea being that people should use them in their correspondence for sealing the backs of their letters, and that stamp collectors should seize the opportunity for forming a unique set. In the event of the Crystal Palace being secured for the nation, many structural alterations would be made, though the main features of the building would be preserved. A certificate for a life admission ticket to the Palace is given to every subscriber who forwards a guinea and upwards to the Memorial Fund, and the same concession is granted to each purchaser of 25s. worth of the Crystal Palace stamps.

S. S. "BHAMO" SAILS FROM LISBON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

Telegrams received by the local Agents of Messrs. F. Henderson and Co. state that the steamer "Bhamo" sailed from Lisbon on the 21st and is expected to arrive here on the 16th July or six days after the due date.

THE ARAB REBELLION IN YEMEN.

Turks Heavily Defeated.

A THOUSAND KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A telegram from Hodeidah, dated the 17th instant, states that the rebels of Yemen, in great strength, surprised the Turkish advance guard of four battalions with four guns which was encamped three miles outside Geezan, killing a thousand and wounding five hundred. The fighting was mostly hand-to-hand. The rest of the Turks fled in disorder to Geezan, the Arabs pursuing. In general confusion, the Turks were shelled by their own gunboat, and several hundred were killed and wounded.

The Arabs captured four guns, two maxims, two thousand rifles with ammunition and stores.

The Turkish Commander is missing.

The Vali has gone to Geezan with reinforcements.

Cholera among Turkish Garrison.

A severe outbreak of cholera is raging among the Garrison at Hodeidah. There have been eighty attacks with thirty-four deaths. An outbreak is also raging among Expeditionary forces at Geezan and Cumfuda.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Men Come to Terms with Union-Castle Line.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The seamen have accepted the increase of ten shillings per month offered by the Union-Castle line, which terms they had rejected on Monday last. A similar settlement, in the case of English steamers trading with Belgium is announced.

It is expected that the Belgian strikers will follow suit.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

WASHINOTON, JUNE 23.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has agreed to report adversely on both the Wool Tariff Revision and the so-called Free List Bills. Their action will impair the prospects of the passing of the Reciprocity Bill.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Ceremonies and Dress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

In connection with the ceremonies and dress at the Delhi Durbar, the *Pioneer* says :—The programme cannot as yet be published as the sanction of the King-Emperor is necessary and whole of the details have not yet been settled. But, in the matter of ladies' dress, no difficulties need be conjured up. There is to be neither a State Ball nor a drawing-room at Delhi, just as there is to be no levee, and so the question of plumes and trains does not arise. On the great day, when the King and Queen will proceed in full state to the stadium, morning dress is to be worn. At the garden party, the evening party and the Chapters of the Indian Orders, ladies will be expected to dress just as they would at state functions at the Viceregal Court in Calcutta or Simla. Similarly, with respect to dinner parties, the dresses need only be such as are ordinarily worn on such occasions in India. We have no doubt there will be rich and striking costumes seen during the Durbar ceremonials, but there is no occasion for Anglo-Indian society to be anxious as to details. Yet one word of warning may be given, the exaggerated hobble skirt does not find favour in Court circles.

LEVEE AT GANESHKHIND.

Ceremony of Investiture to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23,

After the levee at Poona on the 27th inst. His Excellency the Governor intends to present the letters patent of a Baronet to Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the Insignia of the Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to the Chief of Kagal (senior) ; the badge of the Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation ; and sanads to Rao Bahadur Narayan Yeshvant Pradhan, Daftardar to the Political Agent in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Sobrao Koppekar, Assistant to the Commissioner of the Southern Division, Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dhandekar, L. M. and S., Khan Sahib Shaikh Mustaffa Shaikh Selar, Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Satara District, Khan Sahib Mahamurkhan Ismailkhan Mukadam of the Mahad District, Kolaba, Khan Sahib Saiyid Nuruddin Saiyid Husain, Assistant Deputy Educational-Inspector of Urdu Schools, Bombay, Rao Sahib Sakharam Subharao Salvi, second grade Inspector of Police, Kolaba District, Rao Sahib Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, Accountant, third grade, Public Works Department, Rao Sahib Adveppa Chanvirappa Angadi, Rao Sahib Ganpat Raghavendra Kelyanpurkar, personal assistant to the Collector of Belgaum, Rao Sahib Shivlingrast Jagdevrav Deshmukh, Landholder of the Almel Sindgi Taluka, Bijapur, and Rao Sahib Anandrav Waman Shete, personal assistant to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, conferring on them the titles of Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib and Rao Sahib respectively. The presentations will take place immediatey after the levee is over.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

A series of first aid classes for ladies commenced at Viceregal Lodge this morning.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will proceed to the "Retreat," Mashobra, this afternoon for the week-end, returning to Viceregal Lodge on Monday.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted a private interview to H. H. the Raja of Nabha this morning.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this morning.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Progress of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA JUNE, 23.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference met in the Council Hall at noon to-day there being a large gathering.

Among those present were, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, Members of Council, Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, Mr Ewbank, Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Campbell, I.C.S., Secretary of the Society. Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. Macneil, I.C.S., Collector, Ahmednagar, Dr. Mann, Mr. Robertson, I.C.S., Professor Maxmuller, Dewan Samarth (Poona), Sirdar Gopalrao Mirikar (Ahmednagar District), Messrs. S. S. Talmaki, W. I. Pomfret, Govindji Madhunji (Bombay), R. R. Kale (Satara), Ambeshanker Ramolji (Broach) G. K. Devdhar (Broach), R. R. Bhardi, P. J. Pandit Meherban Sambasingh of Talegaon, A. A. Musto and Mr. Herleker.

Sir George Clarke, in opening the proceedings, said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

"Gentlemen,—I am very glad again to have the honour of opening the Provincial Co-operative Conference, which I trust has now become established as an annual institution The importance of these gatherings, where those who are interested in the co-operative movement can meet for the purposes of discussion leading to the elucidation of many problems involved, in the removal of difficulties and the advancement of knowledge cannot be overrated. I regard it as a privilege to be asked to address you on this occasion and to be enabled to testify to the earnest wish of the Government to further your objects. Last year, I drew attention to the advance of co-operation throghout India in the preceding quinquennium, and I found signs of encouragement and of hope. Our meeting this year is earlier than usual and the annual report on the working of the societies in this Presidency is not yet available.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

"I turn, therefore, to the proceedings of the fifth conference of Registrars held at Allahabad in January last, which contain some interesting figures. During the last year the number of central societies which lead only to other societies increased from 16 to 32, their membership from 1,205 to 3,740 and their working capital from nearly Rs. 10,11,000 to Rs. 33,56,800. Urban societies increased in numbers from 226 to 321, declined in membership from 61,398, but increased their working capital from nearly Rs. 32,83,000 to nearly Rs. 3,67,36,000. On the other hand rural societies increased in number from 1,761 to 3,145, in membership, from 116,907 to 115,560, and in working capital from Rs. 40,72,000 to Rs. 66,54,000. An analysis of the figures for the respective provinces indicates the difference of their conditions. The leaven of co-operation is working in all, but in varying forms and with varying speed. Thus as regards central societies, Bombay with the Punjab, stands first in numbers and has long lead in membership. In urban societies the United Provinces with 95 and a membership of 35,587 are far ahead of the rest of India. Bombay comes second in point of numbers with 49 and third in membership, while the Puniab stands last with only 9 societies and 405 members. In rural societies, however, the Punjab slightly exceeds the United Provinces in numbers, 693 to 691, but the latter stands well ahead of all the rest of India in the membership of 47,778, compared with only 10,007 in Bombay. These figures serve to reinforce the moral I have often tried to draw, that in dealing with widely varying conditions, hereditary, social and economic, we shall carefully avoid striving after rigid uniformity in the co-operative movement as in many other processes which are tending to the advancement of India. It should be our object to arrive at sound general principles and then to foster natural evolution in full harmony with local wants, local sentiment and local possibilities. As regards this Presidency, I note that our able and enthusiastic Registrar stated at Allahabad that no great progress had been made in increasing the number of societies, but great progress had been made in educating the people in the principles of co-operation. He considered it a most important feature that there should be in the province many local gentlemen well grounded in the knowledge of co-operative principles. Mr. Campbell then went on to tell of the conferences held in each Division where the vernacular was used and villagers could and did stand up and ask questions, the attempts being made to help our weavers, of the adverse effects of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and upon the co-operative movement.

"It is true that an increase of our Rural Societies by 31 in one year is not a great matter, but I cordially agree with Mr. Campbell that this is not the only or even the principal way of gauging our progress. We are, I believe, laying deep and strong the foundations of the co-operative movement by the conferences we hold, by the increasing number of members. Since I last addressed you much has happened. I then spoke hopefully of the prospects of

THE CENTRAL BANK SCHEME

which we owe to the efforts of the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersy and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. The reward of long patience has come and the establishment of the Bank has been sanctioned on conditions to which the promoters have agreed, that is surely a great step in advance. We know that no time will be lost in starting operations under the best auspices and one of the great obstacles on the development of co-operation will be removed. I wish to say that it is difficult to imagine a greater service to the people than will be rendered by the creation of this Bank which will be a monument to the practical patriotism of its founders. By its establishment, co-operation in our Presidency enters upon the second stage of its evolution. At first it was a movement dependent directly and entirely upon Government. Now it will lean largely upon a Bank found under a Government guarantee, but managed by private enterprise. In the third and final stage it will become wholly self-supporting and self-governing.

"At your last Conference you discussed the difficulties which experience had shown to arise under the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Your views have been carefully considered by the Government and we propose immediately to amend that Act with the object of freeing the societies as far as possible from the hampering conditions. I am sure, you will agree with me, that this action will mark a most important step in advance and will incidentally prove the value of these Conferences. I am glad to know that the Divisional Conferences held this year at Broach, Poona and Belgaum, were well attended. At Belgaum, the Conference was held in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition and at Broach such an exhibition immediately followed the Conference. It is most desirable that the Agricultural Association should keep in close touch with the co-operative movement, thus linking up the latter with wider interests and broadening its outlook; a your agenda paper contains much valuable and interesting matter. The relation between Co-operative Societies and Registration law was raised last year by Messrs. Pratt and Curtis. I understand that Mr. Curtis has drawn up an important note on this question, and as an instance of the close interaction of affairs, it would be an instructive development if the exigencies of co-operation led to improve the methods of registration. I welcome the appearance of Mr. Davdhar, of the Servants of India Society, as a contributor to your discussions. The question of the encouragement of thrift among members of the Societies is well worthy of attention and perhaps you will able to tell the Government how to squeeze the subject of co-operation intot he school or college courses which always tend to be overloaded. If a place could be found for it and if teachers are available, who could make it intelligible and attractive, I should rejoice at its introduction.

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION.

"Far away in London there has been a series of conferences of which the key-note was co-operation between the Mother Country and the daughter States, for mutual help in furthering their peaceful progress and in preparation to meet common dangers. The vision of this Conference in Poona may seem humble in comparison with that which inspired the representatives of the Empire, but the movement in which we are engaged is only in its infancy, a huge field for effort lies before it. To teach the masses of India the benefits of co-operation is to provide them with an education, moral, social and economic, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. It can alike develop the character and mutual trust and promote material progress. It may successfully solve the problem of the indebtedness of the cultivators. It is the best lesson in nation-building. Here surely is a task in which all true Indian patriots can meet on common ground and work hand in hand with the Government until the co-operative movement becomes strong enough to run alone. With the earnest hope that this Conference will bring more light to bear upon the question of co-operation, with practical suggestions enabling us to further the great object which we have at heart. I now leave you to your deliberations which I shall note with interest and which I am sure will be fruitful of good."

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersy then moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency for opening the Conference and in doing so said that it was due greatly to the interest in the work of the Society taken by the head of thet Government that such advance in its usefulness had been made. He was sure that it was mainly due to the interest of Sir George Clarke that it had been possible to establish a Central Bank in Bombay and this was enhanced when it was considered how great had been the opposition to the project. This was received with applause.

His Excellency in thanking Sir Vithaldass for the kind words he had said in regard to the interest taken by him in the project for the benefit of the Society, assured his hearers that the interest was always at their disposal as well as Government assistance whenever possible in forwarding the movement.

Mr. Campbell, I. C. S., Registrar, opened the business on the agenda paper with a short account of Divisional Conferences which, he said, all led up to that of the Provincial Conference. He had discovered that even these Divisional Conferences were getting larger and larger as time went on which he considered did not lend to practical or useful discussion. He proposed that these Divisional Conferences be again sub-divided into District Conferences and wherever possible to work up the local meetings which have more material results. He said he threw these out as suggestions. If the matter was regarded in the light of cold duty only very little would result and urged that local meetings and interest locally would benefit the movement more.

The Hon'ble Mr. Curtis then introduced the subject of his recommendations with regard to the amending of the Registration Act. By this means registration of title will be introduced on the German method for survey, numbers and title which will have to be gone through the ordeal of an inquiry by a Sub-Judge. This with the extension of the principle embodied in Section 16 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, now in force, that is, by giving the land-holder power to apply to the Court for a decree that his debts have been paid and his land is free of encumbrance, was advanced to meet the difficulty resulting from previous mortgages on the property similarly held by the Society.

Sir Vithaldass Thackersey recommended the suggestions for the acceptance of the Conference.

Mr. Macneil deprecated the hasty adoption and proposed that before the Government is approached the matter be written out in a simple clear language and circulated, so that the village agencies could discuss it and see its effects by practical operation as result.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass proposed that a committee of three or four members of the Conference with two others of the District Conference be empowered to make enquiries as to practical difficulties in the way of adoption of the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis's proposals and to report at the next Conference the suggestion that each Society be consulted by the Committee. It was proposed by Sir Vithaldass that the following gentlemen be elected to form the Committee :—The Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, Mr. Chitale, Mr. Devkhar, Mr. Sane, Mr. Mulji, Mr. Harleker and Mr. Kale. The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The next item to be brought up for discussion was the note on the registration of shares and debentures of Co-operative Societies. Mr. Campbell asked that consideration of the subject be postponed and after a brief discussion the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis moved and Mr. Macneil seconded that it be resolved to refer the matter to the Secretary of the Society for report and this was eventually agreed to. The report of the 'Committee appointed at the Conference last year submitting difficulties encountered by Co-operative Credit Societies in suits instituted for recovery of Societies' claims which stated that the average duration of such suits and disallowing of penal rate of interest by civil courts and reduction of future rate on decretal amounts seriously were handicapping the smooth working of some of the societies and which made certain suggestions for their removal was next considered. It is pointed out in the report that if the Village Punchayat Bill, which is shortly to be introduced in the Legislative Council, the figures of Rs. 100 in cash of Co-operative Credit Societies be inserted in place of Rs. 20 in the section dealing with this subject, much desirable reform would be effected.

Mr. Chitale then made some suggestions to minimise delay in the disposal of suits.

Mr. Kale suggested that in the matter of execution of decrees the village officer and not the bailiff should be employed, as the latter unlike the former, knew the man and property to be attached which would expedite the process of serving of first summonses on defendants.

Mr. Campbell said the subject might be divided into three parts, (1) services of notices, (2) order by a Sub-Judge, (3) the execution of decrees.

The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, in discussing the subject, brought forward by certain members asked on what grounds the Society sought different treatment to that meted out to the ordinary Savkar, and urged that unless special grounds were put forward it would end in failure.

Mr. Chitale argued that the agriculturist by becoming a member of the Society put himself on a different footing to that which existed between the ordinary Savkar and his creditor. The Society lent at the rate of seven per cent, whereas the Savkar charged between 15 and 24 per cent and generally recovered the first year's interest from the amount of the loan. He submitted that the Society occupied a very different position to the Savkar. The member was partaking of benefits of his membership and he considered very good ground existed for a preferential treatment. After further discussion Mr. Chitale proposed that the recommendations of the Committee in paras 3 and 4 of the report be adopted and the secretary be asked to make representations to Government on these lines. The amendment of Mr. Curtis, to the effect that recommendations of the report be adopted with the exception of the words in para 4, "or send it for service through the secretary of the Co-operative Credit society concerned, of which defendant is or was member," was put to the vote and lost, and the original proposition was carried.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Six Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JUNE 23.

Six arrests have been made up to last night, in connection with Mr. Ashe's assassination, two in Tinnevelly, one in Madura, two in Tuticorin and one in Shencottah. That the plot was deliberately planned is evidenced by the fact that the number on the pistol had been obliterated. Some incriminating correspondence has been seized at Tuticorin.

SEARCH OF INVESTIGATING PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

Yesterday afternoon was a somewhat eventful in the progress of the Police investigations in the Ashe's Murder case. The two investigating parties that had been sent out from Tinnevelly on Sunday and Monday last, returned by the afternoon train, the former from Shencottah and the latter from Tuticorin. The party from Shencottah, which was under the charge of Mr. G. Subramanya Pillay, Circle Inspector, made certain arrests and seized incriminating correspondence, which led to some subsequent arrests, while the party from Tuticorin, headed by Mr. Johnson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Doraiswamy Pillay, Deputy Superintendent of Police, made other arrests in Tuticorin and seized some letters and other seditious literature as well as a number of photographs, one among them being that of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. Copies of recent inflamatory pamphlets were found at Ottapidram in Tuticorin.

From information now in the hands of the police, it is believed that a secret organisation has been in existence in these parts. The assassin went by the name of Vanjee Iyer, but his real name is Shankara Iyer. Until recently, he had been in the Travancore Forest Service as a forest-guard, but absented himself without leave a short time prior to the murder. It had been ascertained that the assassin was seen moving about in Virragavapuram shortly before the murder, and that he had friends there, and yet nobody was forthcoming to identify his body at the inquest.

The father of the assassin, Raghpathi Iyer, was brought in by the Shencottah party and also a little boy, the brother of the assassin. The father made a statement before Mr. Tampo, Head Assistant Magistrate, that he was on bad terms with his son. He is a decrepit old man, serving as a temple servant in Shencottah, and appears greatly distressed at the deed. Some eight arrests have been made altogether, but the accomplice of the assassin, who was seen running away from Maniyachi station, has not yet been identified.

NEW COLLECTOR OF TINNEVELLY.

Mr. F. W. Gillman, who has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Ashe as Collector, arrived here yesterday evening, and was met at the railway station by Mr. Twigg and the District officials. Mr. George, Superintendent of Police, also arrived here yesterday evening from Travancore. The assassin belongs to the Travancore territory and the arrests had been made within his jurisdiction.

BANGALORE SAIT MURDER CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 23.

In passing judgment to-day discussing the appeal of Sher Khan who was sentenced to tranportation for life in the Sait Murder case of February last the British Resident remarks:—"It is possible that other persons besides the appellant were concerned in the foul murder, but after a careful consideration of the record and the arguments advanced in this Court I am unable to hold that there is any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the appellant and aggreeing with the learned Sessions Judge that the evidence taken as a whole is ample to warrant conviction, I dismiss the appeal.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH A LAUNCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

A collision took place in the river opposite Dacca between the Indian General Steam Navigation Company's Khulna Express steamer "Nagi" and the police steam launch "Cerdite." The bow of the Khulna Express steamer pierced through the police launch which was so severely damaged thereby that it sank. Three of the crew on board the police launch were slightly hurt.

S. S. "ST. DUNSTAN."

Accident at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 22.

The "St. Dunstan" which left the wharf on Wednesday night when between the breakwater and red buoy lost both her anchors and bumped, owing to heavy sea. Soon after the pilot had left her, she had to be put back to the wharf where on examination by divers it was found that she was damaged and leaking to the extent of an inch an hour in the forward tank. Part of her cargo had to be discharged to effect the necessary repairs which are expected to be completed to-morrow when the vessel will resume her voyage.

BURMA TRADE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

The report on the trade of Burma for the past year, just issued, shows a general prosperity for the Province. The rice crop is good and remunerative prices were obtained. Oil and other well established industries flourished and recent enterprises, such as rubber and mining augur well for the future. The net customs duty realised was one crore of rupees and nearly eighty lakhs. The aggregate sea-borne trade of the province excluding Government transactions was fifty-five crores and nearly 47 lakhs over that of last year.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Pucca bale brokers in the jute market have declared a holiday until Monday. Kutcha bales are quiet and unchanged. A holiday tone prevailed in the gunny market and buyers are quoting lower rates owing to easier jute market.

In the share market all lines were steady. There was nothing doing in the money market.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

ARGENTINE.

A NEW LOAN.

Congress has authorized a new loan of £14,000,000 for schools, colleges, and Federal offices. The issue is expected to be made at 95.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph returned from Godollo to Vienna, and after spending a few days in the transaction of business left for the Villa Kermes, in the neighbouring deer park at Lainz. Both, officially and privately, his health is stated to be excellent.

BELGIUM.

EDUCATION BILL DIFFICULTIES.

A bitter social and religious agitation has been aroused by the Government's Education Bill. The King has been in constant consultation with the leaders on the subject, and there are persistent rumours that there will be a dissolution or that the Cabinet will resign.

CHINA.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Anti-Opium Bureau at Foochow has proclaimed the prohibition of the sale of opium in certain districts. The Fukien trade is paralysed.

FRANCE.

RENEWED CHAMPAGNE TROUBLES.

The announcement that the Conseil d'Etat has decided in favour of a differentiation between the great wines of the Marne district and those into the composition of which grape juice from other regions enters, has revived lawless agitation in the Aube. On Monday, there were processions of vine-dressers in Bar-sur-Aube ; the "Internationale" was sung and the mob had finally to be dispersed by mounted police, dragoons, and infantry. In several of the neighbouring villages the tocsin was sounded and bonfires were lit on the hill.

THE NORMAN MILLENARY.

Millenary fetes at Rouen have been attended by the officers of Norwegian and Swedish cruisers and by Scandinavian and English visitors. An exhibition of Norman art is being held, and a millenary Congress was opened at Rouen on Tuesday. The Governments and Universities of Norway and Sweden and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are taking part.

THE THEFT OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Maimon and Rouet, who were arrested on March 31, on a charge of abstracting confidential documents from the Quai d'Orsay, have been found guilty by the Correctional Court, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £40 each. Palliez, the third prisoner, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

STORM HAVOC.

Storms of great violence raged over France at the week-end, and many accidents occurred. On Friday evening, the Palais de Justice at Evreux caught fire during a thunderstorm, and a great quantity of archives were destroyed. On the same day a battery of artillery, quartered at Grenoble was exercising when the lightning killed a sergeant and 11 horses, and wounded a non-commissioned officer and three soldiers. At Chambery, great loss has been caused by hail, while in the Cevennes great damage has been done to crops.

GERMANY.

SNUBS FOR THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The agitation of the Navy League for the construction of more large cruisers, and against the supposed intention of the Government to let the programme of capital ship construction sink after this year from four ships a year to two, is regarded in dominant political quarters as at any rate a tactical blunder. The Agrarian but Chauvinist "Deutsche Tageszeitung" at first blessed the agitation, but has since changed its mind. Herr Erzberger, the industrious free-lance of the Centre Party, attacks the League for preparing fresh international trouble, and invites Admiral von Tirpitz to dissociate himself from the action of the League. The Socialist Press insists that the apparent repudiation of the League is only an electioneering manœuvre.

BOY PIRATES.

A telegram from Cuxhaven reports a strange affair which occurred at the village of Kaiser Wilhelm-Koog on Monday. It appears that two 17-year-old lads stole a fishing boat and made for the open sea, after mortally wounding with a charge of small shot the owner, who pursued them in a motor-boat. Some fishing boats put out in chase of the lads and caught them up at the mouth of the Eibe, but were held at bay. Finally a steamer manned by armed police arrived and forced the lads to surrender.

GREECE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The work of revising the Constitution—a result of the military revolution of August 15, 1908—has been completed, and the new Constitution adopted in its entirety by the whole Chamber. The changes introduced curtail the most harmful influences for judicial and administrative reform, ensure the efficacy of military and naval reconstruction, and, by establishing a Council of State, regularize the working of constitutional institutions. The remarkable work just accomplished opens for Greece, a path towards regeneration from which it may be hoped, she will not deviate.

ITALY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

A Bill instituting a national system of insurance was on Saturday, presented to the Chamber by Signor Nitti, the Minister of Agriculture. Within a fortnight of the date on which this law will come into force, all private life insurance companies, whether Italian or foreign, will have to present their registers to appointed officials, and the registers will then be closed. Existing contracts will be recognized—that is to say, companies will continue to receive premiums and pay policies on insurances already effected ; but no further insurances can be made after the passing of the law, and no new business will be done.

MEXICO.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Governor Redo, the Federal Commander at Culiacan, who refused to surrender to General Madero's representative, has been shot. Twenty-eight Magonists, the so-called Liberals, who opposed General Madero near Companis, have been summarily executed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A decree has been issued calling for a special Presidential election. Six electors will be chosen by each State and territory on October 1, and these will select General Diaz's successor on October 15.

PORTUGAL.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Much satisfaction is expressed in Lisbon over Portugal's improved financial situation. The three per cent. External Loan now stands higher than it has done for 20 years, and the "agio" on gold has fallen from 10 per cent. to eight.

JUDGES REINSTATED.

The Judges who were banished to Goa some months ago, in consequence of their decision in the trial of the Dictator Franco have been reinstated in their former posts.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Notwithstanding the instructions issued by the Bishops, it appears that about two-thirds of the minor clergy will accept stipends from the Government. The Government securities held by the clergy—mostly legacies to the church—which will be confiscated by the State are said to exceed £5,000,000 in value, and there are in addition lands and other property not yet appraised.

RUSSIA.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Senator Neidhardt, who has been entrusted with the task of investigating various allegations of widespread official bribery and corruption, has ordered judicial proceedings to be taken against five State railway engineers, two other engineers, 20 Railway Administration officials, and seven members of the Municipality of St. Petersburg, including M. Unkovski, the President of the Municipal Council, on a charge of abuse of their official position.

TURKEY.

THE INCIDENT AT JERUSALEM.

In the Turkish Chamber on Saturday, the Minister of the Interior, replying to a question addressed to him on May 8 last, with reference to the alleged profanation of the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, declared that the Governor of Jerusalem, had been recalled and the case referred to the Beirut Tribunal. He added that the Government officials, although not implicated in the affair, nevertheless appear to have shown negligence. The Chamber declared itself satisfied.

UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN JEWS AND RUSSIAN PASSPORTS.

A correspondent at Washington telegraphs that inquiries there tend to disprove the announcement published in the Press regarding the relaxation of the Russian passport regulations concerning American Jews. The report came from Europe, and official Washington disclaims any knowledge of Russian concessions to American sentiment.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

King's Message to Survivors.

The diminishing band of survivors of the siege of Lucknow held their annual dinner at the Moldorn Restaurant on June 7, to commemorate the gallant defence of the Residency—the relief of the garrison is celebrated on the actual date of that event later in the year by a distinct gathering. Major-Gen. H. Cook, of the Lucknow Garrison, presided and during the evening read the following telegram received in reply to a message sent to his Majesty :—

"Royal Pavilion, Aldershot.

"General Cook, Lucknow Dinner.

"I am touched by receiving a message from the—alas !—few survivors of the gallant defenders of Lucknow, and thank you heartily for your kind expression of loyalty and devotion.—George R. and I."

Among the company were General Sir G. Digby Barker, Major-Gen. F.E.A. Chamber, Col. Charsley-Thomas, Capt. J. B. Pearson, and Mr. E. Berrill, of the first Relieving Force who shared the hardships of the beleaguered garrison, and Mr. J. W. Parry and Mr. C. E. Bruere, of the garrison "children." After the loyal toasts,

The Charman proposed "The Relieving Force," stating that nothing could have surpassed their heroism and gallantry. Those who were present and saw the tremendous odds which they overcame, realised that that force was composed of some of the finest men in the Service.

The toast was coupled with the name of Sir Digby Barker, the first to enter the Residency, who referred regretfully to the reduction of their numbers during the past two years. The incident in his life which was most firmly impressed upon his memory was that of clambering under the legs of Sir James Outram's horse into the Residency, and at the culmination of that awful day meeting the women and children and other defenders of that heroic garrison. It was pleasant to feel that, although that was half a century ago, there were still many who took part in those stirring events left to talk them over.

At the call of the Chairman, "The Memory of our Departed Comrades" was drunk in silence.

Capt. Pearson, submitting the toast of "The Undying Memory of the Original Garrison," made reference to those who kept the flag flying, to the loyalty of the native troops and the heroism of the women and children. They could never forget those great leaders Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir James Outram, whose lofty souls could not be sullied by the atrocities committed by frenzied fanatics. He recalled the surprise of the relief force on entering the Residency at the slender defence with which the garrison had kept the enemy at bay for months, and said that in addition to others mentioned in despatches, General Cook twice won special mention for leading sorties from the Residency against the enemy.

The Chairman, in response, observed that the older one became, the more one wondered how the defence and relief of Lucknow were achieved.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Great Success.

ENORMOUS crowds have been visiting the Festival of Empire, Imperial Exhibition and Pageant of London during the week the mail left. The fine weather that has been prevailing drew Londoners and Coronation visitors to the Crystal Palace in thousands.

The various Dominion Government buildings are now completed, and the Exhibition now represents a complete display of the commercial, industrial and domestic life of the Empire. Nearly all the Over-Seas Dominions have representative displays, that of Canada being undoubtedly one of the finest exhibits or the k

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Labour Exchanges Emigration.

As the result, presumably, of the intervention of the Whitsun holidays, the official report of the later proceedings at the sitting of the Imperial Conference on June 2, was not issued until June 5.

Mr. Sydney Buxton moved a resolution, asking the Dominion Governments to consider with the Imperial Government the possibility of utilising the machinery of the Labour Exchanges for the notification of vacancies for employment throughout the Empire. He pointed out that since the establishment of Labour Exchanges, the questions of emigration had to a certain extent arisen in connection with them. It was suggested that employers in the Dominions should notify their requirements to the Government of the Dominion concerned, who would, if they thought fit, pass on such communication to their representative in London. These vacancies would be notified to the central office of the Labour Exchanges, who would circulate them to the local branches. If necessary, advances might be made in approved cases, provided the Dominion or the State Government guaranteed their repayment. He emphasised the fact that the Labour Exchanges were altogether different from the old distress committees, in that by far the larger percentage of cases dealt with consisted of skilled workmen and not mere labourers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in Canada they would not view with favour any such system as was here proposed. Various objections had been advanced. The Government did not look with favour on the direct promotion of emigration, whether from Great Britain or elsewhere in this matter. No matter how carefully guarded it might be, it would probably lead to friction between employer and employee in Canada. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association opened an office in London for the purpose of securing skilled labour, but the experiment was not satisfactory and the office had been closed. He could not support the suggestion that there should be any change in the manner suggested.

Mr. Batchelor said that in Australia the Federal Government had confined itself to advertising, the selection of men being left entirely in the hands of the agencies of the State Governments, controlled by their Agents-General in London, who were unanimously of opinion that no advantage, but several disadvantages, would result from the adoption of this proposal.

Sir Joseph Ward said that in New Zealand they assisted two classes of immigrants only—namely agricultural labourers and domestic servants. They stopped assistance to anyone arriving in the winter months. Of course, other classes of immigrants were welcome, but they were not assisted by the Government. Personally he would have no objection to consider the proposal in co-operation with the High Commissioner by way of experiment.

General Botha said that the high wages paid in South Africa attracted a large number of men, with the result that their labour market was quite full. South Africa did not want men for walking the streets; she wanted agriculturists, and for that class she was prepared to spend money.

Sir E. Morris (Newfoundland) said he was in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Buxton said that the Home Government had no intention of pressing the resolution on the Conference if it were not generally acceptable. If the Dominions co-operated with the Labour Exchanges, the object would be to secure that very selection to which reference had been made. He would ask leave to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

EMPIRE COINAGE.

Cold water was very quickly thrown on the following resolution moved by Mr. Batchelor, Australia:—"That with a view to facilitating trade and commerce throughout the Empire, the question of the advisableness of recommending a reform of the present units of weights, measures, and coins ought to engage the earnest attention of this Conference."

He said that it was quite impracticable for Australia or New Zealand to make any alteration in the existing system unless the United Kingdom did the same.

Mr. Buxton said that on behalf of the Home Government, he could not support the resolution.

Mr. Harcourt, speaking as a student of rural life in England, reminded the Conference that the penny was really the coin of account of the poor, and to reduce the shilling to ten instead of twelve pence would inflict a great hardship on the poor.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) supported the proposal, and Sir Edward Morris (Newfoundland), while agreeing with the principle, did not think the resolution at all practicable.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Another, moved by Sir Joseph Ward in favour of uniformity in the copyright law, was adopted.

A resolution as to the conditions under which International Exhibitions should receive support was adopted.

The Conference then adjourned to June 8.

SOME CRITICISMS.

Discussing the Imperial Conference the Paris "Temps" remarks that, whatever the moral effect of the Conference may be, it has not yet yielded much practical result. It adds:—

"In the matter of diplomatic co-peration, as well as of Federation, the British Empire will be feeling its way for a long time yet. While at each Conference the young nations express a desire for closer union with the Mother Country, they are more frankly jealous of their independence. This contradiction entails risk of paralysing the empire, so long as common danger does not demonstrate the necessity for effort or even for sacrifice. It is to be hoped, for the well-being for the United Kingdom, that that hour will not strike too late.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," the official organ of the German Conservatives, makes the approval of the Declaration of London by the Imperial Conference the occasion for a bitter attack on British naval policy in the past and present. It says that doubts cannot be suppressed as to whether the British, under another Government, would, in case of war, strictly adhere to the codified laws of naval warfare. Even Sir Edward Grey's statement before the Conference on June 1, that only the the supremacy of the British Fleet could secure the country safety in time of war was, the journal declares, not quite in harmony with the new code of naval warfare. Not less questionable was Viscount Morley's assurance in the House of Lords, on March 8, that in the opinion of the Admiralty in the existing circumstances, the effect of the Declaration on Great Britain's conduct of naval war would be slight and unimportant. The journal quotes utterances of Lord Elenborough and Sir Gerard Noel, and also the claim that Great Britain must blockade the North Sea in time of war and argues that in view of the changes due to Party Government in Great Britain, such intentions if it suited the military position, might be carried into effect. The writer even departs from the solemn tone of the paper in order to reinforce his point with a pun to the effect that the Sea Power must reckon with the possibility that British naval war law, in the future as in the past will be "canonical." History shows it declares that the worst is to be feared from Great Britain. In conclusion the "Kreuz Zeitung" notes with satisfaction that neutral Powers have arisen whom even Great Britain must handle cautiously. That Great Britain is now willing to make concessions for the protection of neutral weaker States proves that in view of possible coalitions, shergards the establishment of international rules of naval warfare as useful in her own interests.

Intense interest is shown in Canada, in the proceedings of the Imperial Conference. Generally, the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is supported by the Liberal newspapers, although a notable exception is the Montreal "Witness," which is probably the most influential Liberal journal in Quebec, and has a devoted Liberal constituency in all the English Provinces. The "Witness," while always favourable to a low tariff and a strenuous supporter of the Trade Agreement with Washington, is dissatisfied with the Prime Minister's course at the Conference. The "Witness" condemns Sir Wilfrid Laurier for refusing to co-operate with the British Labour Exchanges, the Imperial value of which, the newspaper thinks, is undeniable, and the value to Canada equally great. She is to retain to her British Constitution and assimilate the inflowing foreign element. It interprets Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to co-operate as a new declaration of Separation and proof of a disinclination to share with his fellow-subjects in Great Britain, the blessings which Great Britain at her own expense has so largely conferred upon Canada.

Germany's imports for 1910, amounted to £446,700,000 (increase over 1909, £20,700,000) and exports £373,750,000 (increase £44,150,000.)

To celebrate his victory in the English Derby, George Stern has given a donation of 500 francs to the jockeys' hospital at Chantilly.

THE BIRKBECK BANK.

An Estimated Deficiency of £475,000.

It was announced late on the afternoon of June 9, that the Birkbeck Bank had suspended payment. During the afternoon there had been a somewhat larger number of withdrawals than usual—a circumstances attributed by the bank officials to sinister rumours with regard to the position of the bank which had sprung up in the City during the day. There was, however, nothing like a "run" on the bank, and the ordinary business was transacted in the usual way until 4 o'clock. Immediately after the doors of the bank had been closed for the day, Mr. H. E. Burgess, the Senior Assistant Official Receiver in the Companies (Winding-up) Department, took charge of the affairs of the society.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement, which had been authorized by Mr. Burgess, was made to a representative of the "Times."

On considering the balance-sheet for the year ended March 31 last as audited, the directors find that the ordinary depreciation in the market prices of the securities, held by the bank, including gilt-edged securities, represents a sum which they feel does not justify them in continuing the banking business of the society without a reconstruction of its financial position. The directors consider that the deficiency between the assets and liabilities does not exceed £375,000, against which the society hold guarantees which, it is anticipated, will realise at least £300,000.

Mr. Plender, of Messrs. Deloite, Plender, Griffith and Co., who has investigated the accounts, considers that the deficiency would be more safely put by adding the sum of approximetely £400,000 to the above amount.

Owing to the Acts under which the society is constituted, the reconstruction can only take place under a winding-up order of the Court. A petition has accordingly been presented to-day under which all necessary steps will be taken to protect the assets and avoid losses to creditors and members.

It is anticipated that arrangements can be made by which creditors can receive an immediate instalment of at least 10s. in the pound.

SCENE AT THE BANK.

The news of the suspension of business by the bank became known in the City at about 5-30, and a small crowd at once collected outside the terra-cotta building off Chancery-lane.

It was a quiet crowd, and the few policemen who had been stationed outside the bank as soon as the news became public had no difficulty in maintaining order and moving the people on whenever it became necessary to do so. There was no demonstration, and there were few angry words. The prevailing feeling among those who stood to lose money by the closing of the bank's doors was one of astonishment at the fall of an institution which had weathered such a severe storm only six months before. Some explained in conversation that, after withdrawing their deposits during the "run" of last November, they had returned to the bank with their savings, perfectly reassured on hearing that the Bank of England had come to the help of the Birkbeck. There was a marked disposition among these disillusioned depositors to exclaim bitterly against the Bank of England which they regarded as having, by its action last year, constituted itself a sort of trustee for the depositors and shareholders of the Birkbeck Bank. There was no violent outburst of feeling among the groups of people who stood about for a time in the hope that something would turn up. There was nothing for them to see. Even the anticipated notice had not been posted on the doors of the bank.

The inner door of the bank was guarded by a watchman. The clerks were at their desks in the space behind the circular counter balancing their ledgers as usual. The few remarks that were exchanged between them were made almost in whispers, but this was the only outward sign of their anxiety. No special communication has been made to the staff, and they will be on duty at 10 o'clock as usual. But they will be working behind closed doors.

The Senior Assistant Official Receiver and his assistants formally took charge of the bank. The directors were there, but they were in a subordinate position, and all questions were addressed to and answers given by the representatives of the Companies (Winding Up) Department. The prevailing depression was occasionally relieved by optimistic prophecies of the outcome of crisis. Some of the officials looked forward to a successful reconstruction of the bank, and the impression was given that the creditors will in any case not suffer exceptionally heavy losses. The calculation was made, unofficially of course, that the bank might eventually be able to pay 17s. or 18s. in the pound.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

A director of the bank, in the course of a statement, said the reconstruction had become absolutely necessary, and it was felt that the proceedings were in the best interests of all concerned, would stay any panic, and prevent scenes similar to those witnessed at the last "run." The reconstruction, he added, would save a great deal of trouble, and would ease matters all round. The "run" on the bank last November is reported to have resulted in about £3,000,000 being withdrawn, very little of which was returned to the bank.

It is understood that after the "run," the directors consulted the auditors, whose investigation of the condition of affairs was only concluded in mail week. As the publication of the balance-sheet might have resulted in another "run" on the bank it was decided to place the affairs in the hands of the Official Receiver for purposes of reconstruction. Before this could be effected it was necessary for the institution to go into liquidation. According to the Central News, the total amount of the liabilities is £8,676,182. The Official Receiver will act as receiver, and has appointed Mr. Plender, of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., special manager "pro tem."

The customers of the bank were not by any means limited to the class that was so much in evidence on the occasion of the "runs" in 1892, and last November. Naturally at such a time, anxious as they might be about the stability of the concern, the larger depositors were unlikely to come and take their places in a queue stretching along Holborne. But the thrifty pensioners, the small tradesmen, and the many to whom an extra 1-2 per cent. on deposits is almost irresistible, came up in their thousands to draw their fifties and hundreds. They were apparently for the most part very humble investors whose floating cash was not so large as to tax unduly the capacity of a single pocket. Other depositors included many tradesmen in the locality with whom the accessibility of the bank's premises was important consideration, and a number of married women who kept small balances at the bank for current requirements. A great many naval and military officers found the bank a convenience, and more than one society kept its money there. Some comparatively substantial persons, who held aloof from the bank at first, showed their confidence in it after it successfully withstood the two "runs."

HISTORY OF THE BANK.

The Birkbeck Building Society, of which the Birkbeck Bank was a part, was established in 1851. The directors of the bank are Messrs F. M. Hill, M. H. Laskep, H. W. Nightingale, C. A. Ravenscroft, P. B. Ravenscroft, W. J. Rutter, and Joseph Seward. The secretary is Mr. Clarence F. Ravenscroft. The bank made returns to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as London bankers, but were not members of the Clearing House, the Union of London and Smiths Bank acting for them as clearing agents.

The Society, as an old-established institution, had appealed to large numbers of thrifty, cautious people, and was generally regarded as one of the most important as well as being among the most carefully managed institutions of its kind.

The bank, which formed the principal department of the Society's undertaking, did a large business with small depositors, mainly of the artisan and shopkeeping classes. The methods of the bank, although following the general lines of recognized banking business in this country, differed from the practice of the leading joint-stock banks in several particulars.

Two per cent. interest was allowed by the Birkbeck on current accounts, with cheque-book, when the amount standing at the credit of an account was not drawn below £100. Accounts of this kind were opened with a minimum sum of £25. Two-and-half per cent. was allowed on deposit accounts of £1 and upwards, providing the accounts were not drawn upon on more than 12 occasions during the year. The deposit accounts, however, were repayable on demand. Another species of accounts were described as deposit receipts, these deposits, which were subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal bearing interest at the rate allowed by the leading London bankers. Stocks and shares were bought and sold on behalf of customers, and loans and temporary advances were made upon approved title deeds, and stocks and shares quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The bank had no branches, but business with suburban and provincial customers could be conducted entirely through the post.

THE LAST BALANCE-SHEET

The last published balance-sheet of the Birkbeck Building Society refers to the year ended March 31, 1910. At that date the liability to depositors amounted to £10,784,324, of which £2,064,784 was on current accounts, £8,449,259 on deposit accounts, and £250,281 on deposit receipts. Subscriptions for shares amounted to £1,053,728. On the assets side mortgages and loans on real property amounted to £715,492, and property on hand was valued at £11,118, Money at call, short loans, and advances to customers amounted to £995,466, and investments to £8,740,778. Of this sum £3,015,514 was in British Government, Indian, Bank of England, Metropolitan Water Board, and Port of London stocks; Colonial Inscribed stocks, and bonds and English Corporation stocks were represented by £1,916,650; and English, Indian, and Colonial Railway stocks and debentures by £994,500. The sum of £1,069,733 was in cash in hand and at bankers'. Ground-rents were represented by £433,527, and £269,494 was invested in the bank building, offices, shops, and chambers.

Thus a large proportion of the Society's assets was in high-class and easily realizable securities. But since the date of the balance-sheet, the funds of the Society have, in common with others, suffered from the depreciation of gilt-edged securities, particularly Consols, of which the directors now complain.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The chief topic on the Stock Exchange the other day was the suspension of payment by the Birkbeck institution but beyond some initial depreciation in Consols as a precautionary measure no further depression prevailed, and it may be presumed that 'the point has been discounted during the past few days. At noon to-day Consols were 1-16 up for cash at 80 1-16, and unchanged for account at 80 1-8.

THE REDUCTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Safety of this Country.

In reference to an article in the "Times" of June 2 on this subject, Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I., writes to that paper:—

Experience has taught me that it is dangerous to leave wide areas without garrisons; that trouble will arise in those districts believed to be most peaceful; and that if small risings are not checked at once they are likely to become great.

The principles that guided Lord Kitchener's administration were, I believe, that the troops should, on military grounds, be concentrated in large garrisons, so disposed that they could be moved forward to the front—always the North-Western Frontier—without delay or disarrangement. His proposals were not carried out in full. Even so, their effect has been to leave vast stretches of country without military garrisons.

If the danger was only from an enemy beyond the frontier little could be said against this policy. But there is also another and a greater danger within India, a danger moreover that would become threatening the more if we were occupied on or beyond the frontier.

It was a corollary of Lord Kitchener's military policy that each local Government should raise a body of armed police sufficient, not only as heretofore to guard treasuries, escort treasure and prisoners and the like, but strong enough in numbers and training to deal with small 'emeute,' and to maintain order in default of Regular troops. It is right in any case that the Civil Government should have such a force at its disposal. But there is a risk at all times in leaving large provinces or portions of provinces to depend on bodies of police who are neither well disciplined nor adequately officered, who are recruited from the surrounding population and are more open to temptation than Regular troops.

Reductions of the Native Army cannot be made without abolishing the few smaller cantonments which still remain, and, consequently, denuding still wider areas of country. British regiments will not and certainly ought not to be dispersed in small detachment for public purposes. Besides, in times of frontier trouble they will not be at hand. I say nothing about the armed forces of the Native States.

The usual answer to these objections is to point to our railways and telegraphs. One regiment is now equal to three, when communications were slower. On the other side, however, must be put the fact that 30,000 miles of rail with many large bridges will have to be guarded. The disaffested have not yet mastered the art of destruction, but they will improve their methods.

The reduction of the Native Army will afford a new argument for reducing the British strength, which was fixed with reference to the number of natives.

I would add, what is perhaps more outside my trade, that a reduction in the Native Army throws more work on the British soldier, whether in garrison or on the field. In India, he is delicate and expensive.

There are two arguments against reduction which appear to me to have weight. By the annexation of Upper Burma, an area of more than 100,000 square miles was added to the territory for the protection of which the Indian Army is responsible. Burma has a strong force of military police, but no addition was made to the Army, when the province was annexed. Secondly, our boundary on the east and north-east now marches for many hundred miles with China. Since the futile and disastrous (to my mind) result of the Tibet expedition China has begun to over-lap and envelop our Indian Empire. There have been signs of trouble already from this cause.

Commenting on Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite's letter, in a communication to the "Times," Field-Marshal Sir C. H. Brownlow, G. C. B., says:—

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's letter is a contribution to your articles and correspondence on the safety of India, such as Lord Lawrence might himself have written. The wisdom and experience of the man who saw us through the first Afghan war and the first and second Sikh wars, as well as the Mutiny, taught him to insist above all on the judicious location and segregation of our native troops as a first necessity. It is, of course, equally necessary that the tribes on the North-West Frontier should be kept in check, but the massing of our best fighting regiments of the same class and on their own soil is politically a mistake now that Russia is out of the immediate reckoning. Our present organisation and distribution is copied from the armies of the Great European Powers, who are prepared to make war on their neighbours in a week. Sir Charles Crosthwaite rightly argues that "there is another greater danger within India, which would become threatening the more if we were occupied on or beyond our frontier." It is possible that quiet one-third of our native regiments are not of fighting material. Nevertheless, they have their uses, as he indicates.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th June on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 30,000	Rs.	Rs. 43,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	38	89	.....	127
For previous 23 weeks of half year	3,07,002	7,41,300	3,600	10,51,902
Total for 23 weeks	3,20,002	7,71,300	3,600	10,94,902
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous yea:	12,183	15,673	.....	27,861
Per mile of Ry..	36	46	.....	82
Total to corresponding date...	2,96,896	3,67,001	11,074	6,62,970

Increase for the week.....Rs. 15,139
Do. to date.....Rs. 4,31,932

The King has been pleased to approve of the East Lancashire Regiment being permitted to adopt the motto "Spectamur Agendo."

June 1st, 1911

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gouts and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oils and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growth in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

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For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
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For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen ifor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 12-8.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Disease, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, buraing, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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Apply c/o Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Banaras, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.
I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.
Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th Feorua'y 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo
Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.
Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends.
Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.
9th September, 1909.

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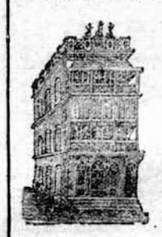

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London Market Closed.

NEW YORK, June 22] [BOMBAY, June 23.

FINANCIAL.

Bar Silver in New York ... ... 52 7-8 unchgd.
Exchange at New York ... ...4 86+1-8

COTTON.

The Liverpool market is closed.

NEW YORK—		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	.....
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Exports to Continent	...	5,000
Spot Cotton—		15-25—10
Futures—Month of July 14-70—C4		Declined on bearish private crop reports and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of Oct. 13-02—10		

New York Official Noon Call July 14-77. Oct. 13-13

NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot cotton	...	15 unchgd
Futures month of July	...	14 93—02
Futures month of Oct	...	12-02—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

			Bales.
Total Sales	...	...	15,000
Do. Speculation	...	...	.....
Do. Exportation	...	...	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	...	31,000
Do. Actual Export	...	...	4,000
Do. Import of the Week	...	...	32,000
Do. Stock	...	...	748,000
East Indian total sales	...	...	100
Do. Indian Speculation	...	...	.....
Do. Exportation	...	...	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumers	...	...	700
Do. Actual Exports	...	...	.....
Do. Week's Imports	...	...	4,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	...	...	15,000
Afloat Americans	...	...	20,000
Do. Indian	...	...	29,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 12 3-4+1-4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [23RD June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported by
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Bullions	1,53,000	London ...	Mercantile Bank
25 Boxes Bullions	16,66,560	do ...	National Bank
2 Boxes Sov...	1,50,000	Aden ...	National Bank
1 Box Sov.....	37,500	London ...	Chartered Bank
7 Boxes Bullions	4,99,200	do ...	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do ...	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	do ...	International Bank

EXPORTS OF AR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 20th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	43	49,136
S S and C I Railway ...	51	64,954

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s 4d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s 4 3-16d for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little doing and 1s 4 1-32d has been obtainable on Demand for the mail. Private Bills are scarce and could probably be placed at 1s 4 5-32d for 3 months, sight ready.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 15. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d. to 1s 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...123 -4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...123 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...178
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The tone of the market has been easier to-day and though there is not much business doing, prices close 1-8 lower than the opening rates as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	7 0
1st Settlement	...	,,	95	6 0
2nd ,,	...	,,	96	3 0

BULLION :—

When the London market closed for the holidays Bar Silver was 1-16 lower at 24 7-16 for ready and 24 1-2 for delivery in two months. The New York rate yesterday was 52 7-8. The local market is quiet with very little doing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs:	24	0 0
Australian ,,	...	,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	,,	62	5 0
,, 1st settlement	...	,,	62	5 0
,, 2nd Settlement	...	,,	62	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 14·50 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. and 35·50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving 51 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 55·20 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered is 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 2nd June and arrived to day with the mail of the 9th June brings £200,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 12,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 12,40,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 8,90,000
Total...			... ,, 33,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th June and comes with the mail of the 16th June, brings £160,000 bar gold, £100,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 12,70,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 5,20,000
Total ...			... ,, 24,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 16th June and comes with the mail of the 23rd June brings £160,000 bar gold £80,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 5,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... ,, 6,70,000
Madras	...	...	... ,, 2,60,000
Total...			... ,, 14,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	3,32,000
Other Deposits	.....	2,59,000
Sundries	67,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	...	1,02,000
Other Authorized Securities	23,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	9,68,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	10,88,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	13,01,000
Bullion	.....	60,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,45,000	... ...
Sundries	17,000	.....
Cash	27,11,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

		Bales 1910-11	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 16 to 21st June	...	44,808	22,506	+ 22,736
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st June	...	2,31,233	3,0 9,426	—741,193
Shipments from 16 to 21st June				
Europe	...	6,633	11,287	—4,649
China	...	40,073	23,911	+14,062
Japan	...			
Coast Ports	...			
Total...		46,711	34,298	+9,413
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st June				
Europe	...	847,664	991,235	—143,571
China	...	14,2 .	92,742	— 78,4·2
Japan	...	529,12	785,789	—256,662
Coast Ports	...	29,4 9	30,124	— 625
Total...		1,420,350	1,899,890	—479,340
Afloat in Harbour—				
Europe	..	6,652	1,162	+ 4,490
China	..			
Japan	..	2,715	1,914	+ 801
Coast Ports	..			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 20th May 1911—7,779 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 15th April 1911—3,106 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for 6 days	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	540	399,779	421,814
Central India... ...	867	146,363	216,070
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,054	114,833	226,471
Berar	4,516	357,195	525,229
Central Provinces ...	1,317	147,635	293,597
Total Oomras ...	8,294	1,165,825	1,724,181
Dholleras	9,483	247,165	238,729
Broach	263	213,142	304,161
Compta and Dharwar.	20,6·6	177,527	192,117
Westerns	2,790	20,410	31,961
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	245	292,826	407,283
Bengals (Rajputans)...	2,114	125,420	115,241
Sind	893	59,203	41,618
Persian	34	2,371	3,780
American	... ...	6,522	853
Egyptian	.....	2,258	307
Other sorts	1	534	245
Total ...	44,808	2,318,233	3,059,420

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 21st June, 1911	2,318,233
	2,568,233
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 21st June, 1911	1,420,550
	1,148,683
Afloat	8,797
	1,139,886
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	582,895
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 22nd June, 1910 ...	556,991
Difference since last week	+ 320

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The past week has seen some sharp fluctuations in the Home markets, and speculators both "bear" and "bull" have had a turn. On the whole the former have had the better of the encounter, but it is quite likely we shall see "bulls" manipulating near months at the lower range of values brought into view by the late "bear" raid. We do not think we have seen the last of the strength of the old crop position. With regard to New Crop, the weather must for some time be the dominating factor, and the future will therefore remain most uncertain, and fluctuating marks the order of the day.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures July ...	15·23	14·70	—·53
,, Oct. ...	13·40	13·02	—·38
Spot ...	15·65	15·0	—·15
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·22	14·93	—·29
,, Oct. ...	13·31	13·01	—·30
Spot ...	15 3·5	15	—3·5
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July..	7·92	7·83	—·09
,, Oct.-Nov...	7·10	6·97	—·13
Spot ...	8·30	8·21	—·09

Changes is the local market have been slight in spite of the sharp fluctuations on the other side. There has been some enquiry during the week for New Crop Bengals and Khamgaon Akola, but the business passing has been small, as sellers are disinclined to operate beyond a few hundred bales at a time, the future of the market being so uncertain.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand, the enquiry having fallen off somewhat after the heavy purchasing of the previous week. Prices have been very steady with a tendency to advance, as holders are firm and will not part with stocks at any reduction. The better lots are fetching good rates as selection is becoming more difficult from day to day.

Receipts into Bombay are heavy for the time of year and the total falling off to date is reduced to about 740,000 bales.

The progress of the monsoon during the past week cannot be considered satisfactory. The current has weaken and only scattered showers have fallen over the cotton area. Sowing in some places has been retarded owing to insufficient rainfall. Though there is no actual cause for anxiety at present, the situation is daily becoming more critical, and rain is now badly needed within the next week.

LATER.

There is little or no change to report at the close. The market both for ready and forward is steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	362 June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	...	,,	355 do
Do H G Westerns ...	...	,,	323 do
Do M G do ...	...	,,	331 do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs.	309 March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...		,,	215 Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	..	,,	273 ,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.		,,	297 ,,

FREIGHTS.

The market is dull with very little business passing, and that at low rates. The following engagements are reported.

Antwerp :—13s June.
Dunkirk :—12s June
Hull :—12s June
Genoa :—16s wheat, prompt shipment.
The following fixture is reported :—
S. s. "Clontsham" at 17s 6d one port, 18s two ports, July loading.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Fluctuations have again occurred during the past week but the tendency is towards higher prices, and the Home markets on closing before the holidays were steadier. Receipts into Bombay continue to show a considerable falling off and shipments for this month are heavy. It is possible that the improvement will continue.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12	3 0 B. T.
September	Rs. 13	2 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

We have no change to report in this market. Prices are steady.

We quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready	Rs. 7	8 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready.....	Rs. 6	8 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Very little business doing. The season is now practically at an end.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.....	Rs. 51	0 0
Yellow Hingangnat.....	Rs. 56	8 0
Black Kutni	Rs. 43	0 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market has been steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 35	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Slight fluctuations have occurred and the market closes quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 22	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market has ruled quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold	Rs. 40	8 0
Small.....	Rs. 39	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

We have little or no change to report in this market.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 9	10 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED :—

The market is steady with a fair business doing.

We quote :—

July-August.....	Rs. 7	2 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The tone of the market has been steadier and there has been rather more business doing.

We quote :—

White Delhi Ready.....	,, 4	10 0
White Delhi September...	,, 5	2 0

LOCAL YARNS.

We have had a steady market during the week with a moderate business doing, chiefly in 10's and 12's at unchanged prices.

Fortnightly Sales from Shanghai Rs. 4,000 bales
Unsold stock at ,, 35,000 ,,
Exchange at Hongkong Rs. 135 1-2 ,,
Exchange at Shanghai ,, 180 1-2 ,,

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay for 6 days during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Wednesday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	44,808 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	132,406 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	45,602 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	20,973 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,007 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	12,443 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,152 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	28,413 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	187,019 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	...	5,951 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	19,769 ,,
Mowrseed ...	...	...	7,883 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	3,375 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	1,103 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	2,433 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The demand continues slack but prices are steady.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet with very little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues quiet, the only demand being for printed scarves.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The demand here is poor but the Home markets continue firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains steady and Home prices are firm. Deliveries here are very poor, there being no demand from up-country.

DHOOTIES:—The Home markets are firm. Here the demand is very poor, but prices are steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—

The Home market has again advanced during the week and copper is quoted £69. Our market has also advanced in sympathy and rupee prices cover about £67-10. The consumption is somewhat checked by the advance, but it is expected to come on again if prices at home are maintained. Yellow metal has also advanced but the level is much below Home values.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150	°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150	°	American	,, 5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75	°	Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76	°	Abel A'can	,, 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125	°	American	,, 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125	°	American	,, 4 6 2
White Camelia			per 2 tins
Brand in tins ...125	°		,, 3 10 0
Elephant Brand			
Bulk in tins ...135	°		,, 3 10 0
			per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand			
Bulk without tins125	°		,, 3 0 0
			per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125	°		,, 3 0 0

Unsettled.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukko." per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
		unsteady.	
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is keeping steady in expectation of a favourable monsoon, but prices of mill shares are likely to decline if rain holds off for some days more. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,697 1-2 ; Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs.68 1-2; Indian Specie are quiet at Rs 52 1-2; Bank of Burma's have been placed at Rs. 136 1-2 to Rs. 137 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd., are in demand at Rs. 10 1-4 ; Credit Bank shares at Rs. 10 ; Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 78 ; and Bank of Baroda shares are steady at Rs. 65. In Railway Companies, almost all of them have improved in prices. Tapti-Valley to Rs. 487 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej to Rs. 627 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Dholka's to Rs. 124 ; Amritsar-Patti's to Rs. 126 ; Central Provinces Railway shares have been placed at Rs. 29 1-2 to Rs. 30 ; and Gujarat Railway shares at and about Rs. 29. In Miscellenous Companies, Alcock's have been placed at Rs. 240 ; Badham Pile's at Rs. 91 C. D. ; and Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have kept steady at Rs. 565. A good lot of ordinary shares of the Bombay E. S. and T. Co, Ld., is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 135 and preference shares at Rs. 171. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have kept unchanged at Rs. 280 and preference shares at Rs. 285 ; Bombay Flours have gradually improved to Rs. 850; and Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have declined to Rs. 825. A big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares has been placed at Rs. 17 1-2 ; Sardar Carbonic Gas Co. ordinary shares at Rs. 100 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 65, deffered to Rs. 100 and preference shares are in demand at Rs. 161; and Treacher's are are steady at Rs. 530. In Press shares there is very little doings and prices are nearly unchanged at previous quotations. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 312 1-2; Central India's at Rs. 1,730; Colaba Land at Rs. 1,170; Crescent's have changed hands at Rs. 73 3-4; David's, after touching Rs. 395 have closed quiet at Rs. 390; Fazulbhoy Mills shares at Rs. 202 1-2; Framjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,272 1-2; Finlay's have declined to Rs. 257 1-2; Howard and Bullough Mills shares have changed hand Rs. 350; Imperial's at Rs. 90; James Greaves at Rs. 235; Jamshed's are at and about Rs. 150; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are steady at Rs. 810; Kohinoor's have closed at Rs. 670; Leopold's have improved to Rs.67; Maneckjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 2,625; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 180; Phœnix at Rs. 80; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company shares are steady at Rs. 800; Standard's have declined to Rs. 955; and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,100. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th June, 1911, as compared with the statement of 13th June 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs. a. p.	June 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	2,21,36,793 12 0	1,94,59,704 9 3
Other Deposits, &c	15,80,92,427 6 7	15,74,90,461 6 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,10,790 11 1	7,47,414 9 0
Sundries	2,37,359 4 4	25,53,419 4 10
	22,10,07,406 2 0	21,77,60,899 13 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,54,01,120 0 0	2,39,07,320 0 0
other authorized investments ...	63,49,979 0 0	63,11,924 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,94,41,845 0 3	3,81,58,863 10 10
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,94,26,720 8 4	3,90,87,715 4 9
Bills discounted, &c	2,66,95,561 9 8	2,49,67,974 6 8
Balances with other Banks ...	34,03,253 5 5	33,07,150 12 3
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock.....	22,02,766 15 6	22,01,784 11 7
Stamps	14,124 14 6	13,568 10 0
Sundries	75,095 7 9	76,383 7 3
	14,28,13,485 13 5	13,85,32,384 15 10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	7,81,93,920 4 7	7,92,28,514 13 4
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	22,10,07,406 2 0	21,77,60,899 13 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	13,84,879	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	7,27,215	Do
Other Deposits	6,01,966	Do.
Post Bills.....	93,376	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	13,31,675	Decrease.
Loans.....	12,82,982	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,39,015	Do.
Mercantile Bills	17,27,987	Do.
Cash at Head Office	4,32,478	Do.
Cash at Branches	14,57,073	Increase

Percentage 43·95.

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1911, and in the corresponding month of 1909 and 1910. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896)

	Month of November. 1909	1910	1911
British India			
Bombay	42126078	36.62746	31936852
Madras	34 575	1278747	2637119
Bengal	2963207	27.2249	2563967
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3388486	3 04470	2700181
Punjab	1167360	818133	567133
Central Provinces and Berar...	2344843	229 6.3	2051528
Total	54063655	48196049	4253 8 5
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sangaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior, Kishengarh, Ujjain and Pondicherry...(c)	3016108	2459208	2635088
Grand Total ..	57081763	506.5256	45191833

(a) Mill closed since October 1909.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.]

		Month of November. 1909	1910	1911
British India.				
Bombay	(pds.	13187333	17072 20	16051420
	(yds.	5:8496 8	76038545	71198050
	(dozs	38317	48 03	35312
Madras	(pds.	678425	677177	534155
	(yds.	2210.78	2128903	1747459
	(dozs.	1.5a	1812	2632
Bengal	(pds.	18800?	233037	164713
	(yds.	940116	1174849	951985
	(dozs.	8126o3	731 16	630037
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	(pds.	331.07.0	2901997	2594432
	(yds.	4962	4743	4293
	(dozs.	48531	1410 3	40467
Punjab	(pds.	109304	48197	101391
	(yds.	1716	18	93
	(dozs.	787375	812740	965974
Central Provinces and Berar	(pds	3089777	3201386	3928325
	(yds.	595	852	423
Total ...	(pds.	15708380	19350825	18388106
	(yds.	67441533	83493884	80.9643
	(dozs.	42863	53730	42783
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore (Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kgarh (a) and Pondicherry...(b)	(pds.	990055	970257	1183073
	(yds.	4057990	4158107	4966833
	(dozens	3184	3847	1503
Grand Total ...	(pds.	16698386	20321093	19571179
	(yds.	71509123	87651961	85480476
	(doz.	46025	56077	44286

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

THE Bombay Branch of this Company, which has hitherto done only European business, intends to expand the Company's business by accepting first-class Indian lives, which will be insured at the European rates of premium. The marked success of the Company, which is, no doubt, one of the oldest and richest of Life Offices, is shown by the magnitude of the funds it has accumulated viz., £11,500,000 and the amount of bonuses it has allocated to participating policy holders. The Company is, at present, inviting applications from gentlemen and firms willing to work as agents of the Company in this part of the country.

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Dathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the same and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1697½
Bank of India	100	50	6 ,,	68½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 ,,	1635
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 ,,	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 ,,	136½
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 ,,	65
Credit Bank of India Ld..	50	10	5 ,,	10
National Bank of India..	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	52½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	10½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	78½
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 ,,	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 ,,	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	42	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	yr. 10	535
Alliance	1000	1000	...	50
Ajerar Mfg	200	200	...	180
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	90
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.....	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	315
Bentary	100	100	8	200
Bentral India	500	500	70	1780
Buna	1000	1000	...	700
Bhao Silk	500	500	30	490
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1167½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	190
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	450
Crescent	100	100	4	73½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	855
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	388½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	530
Empress	500	500	...	195
Edward Sassoon Mill.....	200	200	nil	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	202½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1272½
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	257½
Gola Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	400
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	465
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg.....	1000	1000	...	330
Indo-China Mfg.....	1000	1000	nil	270
James Greaves	500	500	...	235
Jamshed Mfg.....	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	290
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatau Makanjee.....	1000	1000	45	810
Kohinoor	500	500	15	670
Leopold	100	100	...	67
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1000	1000	yr. 100	1365
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2000
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	2625
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2825
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	180
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	750
Phœnix	100	100	6	80
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	450
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	800
Sassoon Silk.....	500	500	yr. 35	525
Suotapur	1000	1000	125

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE QUEEN'S MARYS.

THE deputation that waited on the Queen on Wednesday has drawn from her Majesty a letter of reply which will be more than welcome throughout the Empire. It is a worthy acknowledgment of the result of a singularly happy idea enthusiastically carried out, although the time available has been all too brief considering the breadth of the appeal and the response. Subscriptions have come in by cable from the furthest Dominions and when one remembers the limits of Canada's population and the express desire from the first to reduce contributions to modest dimensions, the total subscription of £700 telegraphed by Lady Grey is a testimonial to the givers and the gracious recipient alike. But Canada has not been alone. The committee have done all things well. They have met the Queen's desire in devoting a substantial sum to her charity purse, but they have also put the occasion and the gift on record with three souvenirs especially appropriate in their character—a set of diamond Garter insignia, and portraits of the King and the Prince of Wales. Nor is the Royal letter of reply wanting in any element that can express the gratitude and personality of the writer, for it is womanly, cordial, and unaffected in every way. Thackeray might have chosen it as an illustration of the virtues he found peculiar to the correspondence of the refined and sensible Englishwoman, and when we think of him and the great events to come we are tempted to apply that other tribute of his to the same ideal: "Drive her faithfully, O thou silver-wigged coachman! drive to all sorts of splendours and honours and Royal festivals. And as for us, let us be glad that we should have the privilege to admire her."

TURKEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

With all good-will towards the Turkish Government in its huge task of reform, one trusts for its own sake, that the suggestions, first of Russia and now of Austria-Hungary for a policy of compromise and clemency towards the revolted Albanians will be adopted. The Prussian Conservatives appear to be perfectly furious that either Russia or Austria-Hungary should venture to offer such advice to the Young Turks, and the Berlin "Post" has given the Viennese "Fremdenblatt" one of its ponderous lectures on the subject. Apparently, however, the German Government is in sympathy with those of Petersburg and Vienna in the matter. If that is so, the solemnity of the "Post" need not be taken too seriously. Ominous for Turkey as the situation in Albania is, it looks very like becoming worse. Co-operation is beginning to be established between the various tribes; and the Mirdites, who are the largest Roman Catholic tribe in the country, are now getting arms and ammunition, and are having considerable successes in the field. Moreover, the sympathy of Italy is behind them, as well as that of Russia and of a large body of public opinion in Austria-Hungry; and it may well be inexpedient for Turkey to set at defiance all the emotion thus represented. She can end all the trouble even now, and at no loss of dignity, by a display of a little of that "constitutionalism," that spirit of toleration and equality for all religions and races, of which she has during the past few years often spoken so eloquently and, one is sure, so sincerely.

FREEDOM FOR ST. NICOTINE.

When the Supreme Court of America decided last week against the Standard Oil Trust, one had a very parlous doubt whether such condemnation was but nominal after all. The resources of that giant corporation are so immense, its ramifications run over such an enormous area, and its organization takes so many forms, that it may easily survive a judgment which is, after all, nothing but the legalisation of a popular veto that the Trust has long and cheerfully survived. One may gather some idea of the aggressive machinery at the back of these octopus concerns from the statement of Mr. Gates last week, that the Steel Trust had spent, in trying to oust Mr. Carnegie something like sixty-two millions—not dollars, but pounds sterling. Compared with this, of course, the American Tobacco Corporation was a modest affair. But it was growing steadily in spite of an adverse decision four years ago under the Shermen Anti-Trust Law, and there is no saying in these days that luxuries like tobacco are not as potent or as lucrative as the necessities of manufacture and of life. Eighteen months ago, when the threatened invasion of the Beef Trust took the definite shape of conspiracy, Australian growers and English importers alike banded themselves into a defensive alliance, and this resistence to Western aggression in its worst guise is a service to the Empire which we must all appreciate from whatsoever quarter it comes.

MONS SANA.

The pursuit of that noble ideal, the physical improvement of the race, is evidenced daily and on every hand in the efforts of the physician, the surgeon, the sociologist, and the disinterested statesman—all of whom, in their way, are entitled to rank as eugenists, though they may not actually sport the title. In their endeavour to eliminate disease and amend defects, they must needs be brought into contact with disagreeable associations, and not infrequently be tempted to desist in something like despair. But they will at least admit that in combating physical evils they are exempt from many of the disadvantages and misconceptions that attach to a movement just as lofty and thankless as their own, and this is the moral side of the same campaign, without which the physical side is so often in vain. The manifesto just issued by the National Council of Public Morals bears the signatures of too many healthy-minded public men to incur, as so many of its predecessors have done, the cheap and unworthy imputation of cant. None, but those who have laboured in this direction know what problems underlie such a programme, but every one will see that one of its worst difficulties is to deal with very real evils and veil them under decent language. It is easier sometimes to kill the hydra than it is to hide it; but if it comes to a choice between the two, one is for the sword rather than for the cloak.

THE UNION'S BIRTHDAY.

General Botha's pronouncement on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Union is a dutiful pendant to the gracious Message already published from his Majesty to his South African subjects. In that mixed scheme of mundane things which admits of parties and the machinery of difference, it is as well that the calender should prompt us once a year to this kind of a moral stock-taking, so that we may readjust our bearings and measure the net progress that has been achieved. For instance, when the Union Premier extols that "unparalleled exhibition of toleration and the exercise of the highest statesmanship" which restored to South Africa the self-government it had so lately forfeited by war, one can best appreciate this worthy admission of a great fact by pointing out that it furnishes a cue and an example for mutual toleration in the future. Almost in spite of probability, a compromise has been arrived at on the thorniest of all South African questions, and we hope that in the scheme for promoting higher education which Mr. Malan has at heart, the same considerate spirit will be maintained. It was Rhodes's belief that education on broad lines was the best lever for progress, and everything so far has gone to prove that he was right.

HARDLANDS FOR HARDY MEN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier naturally waxed enthusiastic at the Canada Club dinner over the great Dominion of which he is Premier. The most perfect institutions ever devised for the government of men, good laws which make property safe, and courts which give every man justice, were a few of the advantages which he held out to the would-be English emigrant and beyond these he promised a land where honest labour will secure a richer reward than in any other part of the world, and where men who can work with brain and brawn are "sure of success." The panegyric is enthusiastic, but only excessive on one point, namely, the suggestion that honest labour will not also win full reward in the other Dominions. For, after all, Australia offers as good opening to the man who, as they say, has his head screwed on the right way; and New Zealand has no less wonderfully proved her value in this respect. The fact is that all the daughter States of Britain offer notable opportunities to the worker—but none to the shirker. They are all hardlands fit for hardy men, who can leave their fastidiousness behind them, and not "grouse" if their breakfast rashes is a little uncooked or even if they have to do without such a luxury altogether.

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Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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